

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Proposed Appropriation Language

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties ratified pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate, conventions or specific Acts of Congress, [~~\$1,449,700,000~~]~~\$1,570,005,000~~: *Provided*, That any payment of arrearages under this heading shall be directed toward activities that are mutually agreed upon by the United States and the respective international organization: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for a United States contribution to an international organization for the United States share of interest costs made known to the United States Government by such organization for loans incurred on or after October 1, 1984, through external borrowings.

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Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Enduring Funds	1,578,651	1,449,700	1,570,005	120,305
Overseas Contingency Operations Funds	0	101,300	0	(101,300)
Total Funds	1,578,651	1,551,000	1,570,005	19,005

Program Description

Funding for the Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) account enables U.S. participation in the United Nations and over forty other international organizations that advance U.S. foreign policy objectives in every region of the world. International organizations facilitate collective action by the world community to combat violent extremism; limit the spread of nuclear and chemical weapons; achieve balanced and sustainable economic growth; and forge solutions to the threats of armed conflict, hunger, poverty, disease, and climate change.

Pursuing foreign policy objectives through international organizations enables the United States to leverage the financial contributions and expertise of other nations. By combining resources and offering opportunities for coordinated multilateral efforts, international organizations can be an effective alternative to acting unilaterally or bilaterally, especially in the areas of providing humanitarian assistance, eradicating disease, setting food and transportation safety standards, and reaching agreement to impose sanctions on rogue states and actors.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

The United States and likeminded nations have been working to improve efficiency and responsiveness at the United Nations and other international organizations. The Department has spearheaded many such reforms through the U.S.-sponsored *United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative* (UNTAI). The Department launched Phase I of UNTAI in 2007 for the purpose of extending reforms already in place at the UN Secretariat to the rest of the UN system. As a result of sustained and intensive diplomacy, many UN organizations have strengthened internal oversight and transparency, established ethics offices, made more information publicly available online, and updated financial systems.

In 2011, the Department launched UNTAI Phase II (UNTAI-II) to target further areas where member states can increase oversight and accountability and ensure that contributions are utilized efficiently and effectively. Specifically, UNTAI-II seeks to make reforms in the following areas: (1) effective oversight arrangements; (2) independent internal evaluation function; (3) independent and effective ethics function; (4) credible whistleblower protections; (5) conflicts of interest program; (6) efficient and transparent procurement; (7) enterprise risk management; and (8) transparent financial management.

The Department of State assesses international organizations' progress annually. Initial assessments under UNTAI-II took place in late 2011 and show that most UN organizations continue to make progress on oversight and ethics reforms. These assessments also indicate that reforms of internal evaluation, procurement, and risk management are still in their early stages, but work is ongoing. For many of the organizations included in this request there are sections describing steps these organizations are taking to implement UNTAI-II reforms and other transparency, accountability, and management reforms.

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Benefits to the United States

International organizations offer significant benefits to U.S. taxpayers. Nearly all U.S. federal agencies and countless U.S. businesses and citizens depend on international organizations to advance their objectives abroad. These objectives include reducing barriers to trade, improving border and port security, obtaining international patent and trademark protection, setting standards for aviation and maritime security, maintaining the world's telecommunications networks, harmonizing international law in the areas of child custody, child support, and international adoption, and disseminating information about the supply and demand of vital commodities such as cotton and coffee.

Each organization included in this request advances one or more of the following Departmental strategic goals:

- Strategic Goal 1 – Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.
- Strategic Goal 3 - Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.
- Strategic Goal 4 - Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation
- Strategic Goal 5 – Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

For each international organization included in this request, the following pages identify specific accomplishments that help advance U.S. foreign policy objectives and produce tangible benefits for U.S. citizens and businesses. Some examples include:

The United Nations:

- Extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), which supports the Iraqi people and government's efforts to strengthen representative government, promote political dialogue and national unity, engage neighboring countries, provide humanitarian assistance and protection to displaced persons and vulnerable groups, and promote human rights and judicial reform.
- Imposed four rounds of legally binding sanctions on Iran, including designating individuals and entities involved in Iran's nuclear or ballistic missile activities to be subject to targeted sanctions, and prohibited all UN member states from engaging in trade with Iran that could contribute to the development of a nuclear weapon or nuclear weapon delivery system.
- Established a Fact-Finding Mission, a Commission of Inquiry, and then a Special Rapporteur on Syria's gross violations of human rights, issued a comprehensive report reflecting the results of the Commission of Inquiry, and condemned Syria's human rights violations through a Security Council Presidential Statement.
- Simultaneously provided humanitarian assistance to 8.4 million people affected by conflict in northwest Pakistan, including 1.2 million displaced persons and 1.6 million returnees, amidst security threats directed at humanitarian staff.

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- Coordinated a major humanitarian relief operation in Somalia, where four million people were at risk of severe famine, and provided assistance and protection to 1.5 million internally displaced Somalis and 950,000 refugees living in the region.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) continued investigating Iran's nuclear program and released a report on the possible military dimensions to Iran's nuclear program that was crucial to overwhelming adoption of a November 2011 IAEA Board of Governors resolution expressing serious concerns about Iran's continued defiance of its international nuclear obligations. IAEA also continued investigating Syria's nuclear program, concluding that Syria had very likely constructed a clandestine nuclear reactor at Dair Alzour. As a result, the IAEA Board of Governors found Syria in noncompliance with its safeguards obligations and reported the matter to the UN Security Council.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) deployed over 130,000 soldiers from 50 countries under NATO command in Afghanistan and rapidly established Operation Unified Protector to protect Libyan civilians and enforce a no-fly zone and arms embargo in Libya.

The International Energy Agency, an affiliate of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, helped prevent a spike in oil prices resulting from a disruption in oil production during the conflict in Libya by coordinating the release of 59.8 million barrels of oil stocks from member state reserves.

The International Labor Organization (ILO) played a critical role in combating forced labor and creating labor laws that provide for registration of trade unions in Burma for the first time in 39 years, resulting in the release of numerous individuals sentenced to prison for involvement in labor advocacy and the successful removal of children from military service.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) assisted with reducing tariffs and opening new markets for U.S. goods and services through completion of accession negotiations with Montenegro, Russia, Samoa, and Vanuatu. Several new cases filed through the WTO's dispute resolution procedure promise to hold trading partners accountable to their trade commitments, including several cases against China that are critical to U.S. manufacturers and workers.

The World Health Organization (WHO) rolled out a new, rapid test for tuberculosis in over 30 countries. The test provides accurate diagnoses for patients in about 100 minutes, compared to previous tests that can take up to three months, and promises an immediate price reduction of 75 percent for developing countries, bringing hope for millions of people at the highest risk of TB.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) delivered emergency support to preserve agricultural livelihoods in Pakistan due to serious monsoon flooding which displaced thousands, provided emergency assistance in the Horn of Africa due to the severe drought in the region, and deployed a Food Security and Nutrition Unit to monitor the food security situation in Somalia.

The United Nations Scientific, Educational, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) created a new Global Partnership for Girls' and Women's Education, which promotes education throughout all phases of life. This initiative brings together governments, civil society, private sector donors, to strengthen women and girls' education with a particular focus on literacy and secondary education.

The Asia-Pacific Economic (APEC) Forum took actions to make it cheaper, easier, and faster for businesses – particularly small and medium-sized businesses – to trade in the Asia-Pacific region by exempting more low-value shipments from customs duties and simplifying customs requirements.

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The Organization of American States (OAS) promoted democracy through numerous Electoral Observation Missions (EOMs) in Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Colombia, and other western hemisphere countries. The EOM in Nicaragua shed light on several irregularities and provided the international community and the Nicaraguan people with important information for improving the electoral process.

The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) completed 208 inspections at potentially dual-use industrial chemical facilities and verified the destruction of 3,482 metric tons of chemical warfare agents in 2010, the most recent year for which data were available.

Justification of Request

Ongoing Commitments

The FY 2013 request for the CIO account is \$1.570 billion. The request includes \$1.546.6 billion to pay assessed contributions to 44 organizations of which the United States is currently a member. U.S. participation in each of these organizations has strong support from numerous U.S. federal agencies and private sector entities that rely on these organizations to advance their objectives abroad. The Partners and Benefits section for each organization lists many of these agencies and entities.

For most organizations funded through the CIO account, the commitment to pay assessed contributions results from U.S. ratification of a treaty or convention that gives member states responsibility for bearing a proportionate share of the organizations' core budgets. The "Statutory Authorities" section at the end of this chapter lists the treaties, conventions, and acts of Congress that authorize payment of assessed contributions to each of these organizations. Obligation and expenditure of funds appropriated for such purposes is done consistent with applicable legal authorities and restrictions.

The request also includes \$23.4 million for reimbursing U.S. citizens who have paid U.S. Federal, state, or local taxes on income earned at an international organization with which the United States has a tax reimbursement agreement. International organizations typically set salary levels on the assumption that their employees will not be subject to these taxes. The United States is one of very few nations that tax this income, creating a financial disadvantage for U.S. citizens. Reimbursing U.S. citizens in accordance with these agreements helps to address this disadvantage.

Justifications for Membership

Each organization funded through the CIO account provides value to the United States. The following pages describe in detail the types of results and accomplishments that these organizations achieve with the funding that the United States and other member nations provide. The results and accomplishments are either funded directly through assessed contributions, or would not be possible without the assessed contributions. For all but a few organizations, the U.S. contributes 25 percent or less of the organizations' assessed budgets, with an assessment rate of 22 percent for the United Nations and most of the major specialized agencies in the UN system.

The focus on results and accomplishments in this budget justification reflects the Department's emphasis on performance as the foundation for a funding request. The justifications for each organization described in this chapter are the product of a collaborative effort between the Department of State and other federal agencies that send delegations to represent the U.S. in governing bodies and otherwise take advantage of opportunities to promote U.S. goals and objectives at these organizations. The Federal agencies that participate in these organizations include the Departments of Defense, Homeland Security, Treasury, Commerce, Agriculture, Transportation, Labor, and Health and Human Services.

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Resource Summary Detail

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
United Nations and Affiliated Agencies				
United Nations Regular Budget (UN)	516,352	568,759	567,931	(828)
United Nations Capital Master Plan (UN CMP)	75,535	75,535	0	(75,535)
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (UNICTY)	17,922	18,399	16,354	(2,045)
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda (UNICTR)	13,839	13,992	11,949	(2,043)
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	113,020	111,000	114,515	3,515
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	106,174	108,848	111,105	2,257
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	20,132	20,546	21,053	507
International Labor Organization (ILO)	89,105	94,271	88,362	(5,909)
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	1,428	1,353	1,406	53
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	11,080	10,876	11,041	165
UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org (UNESCO)	78,831	0	78,968	78,968
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	2,485	2,399	2,441	42
World Health Organization (WHO)	109,403	109,403	109,403	0
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	1,216	1,224	1,264	40
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	14,126	14,671	15,686	1,015
Subtotal, United Nations and Affiliated Agencies	1,170,648	1,151,276	1,151,478	202
Inter-American Organizations				
Organization of American States (OAS)	48,148	49,605	51,093	1,488
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)	60,503	63,094	65,686	2,592
Inter-American Inst. for Cooperation on Ag. (IICA)	16,359	16,360	16,360	0
Pan American Inst. of Geography and History (PAIGH)	324	324	324	0
Subtotal, Inter-American Organizations	125,334	129,383	133,463	4,080
Regional Organizations				
Org. for Econ. Cooperation and Development (OECD)	85,527	83,818	85,147	1,329
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	79,712	82,368	68,780	(13,588)
NATO Parliamentary Assembly (NPA)	1,164	1,135	1,220	85
The Pacific Community (SPC)	1,708	1,777	2,250	473
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	1,036	1,023	1,028	5
Colombo Plan Council Technical Cooperation (CPCTC)	17	17	17	0
Subtotal, Regional Organizations	169,164	170,138	158,442	(11,696)
Other International Organizations				
Organization Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)	25,510	21,276	21,059	(217)

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Activities	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
World Trade Organization (WTO)	25,825	26,413	25,266	(1,147)
Customs Cooperation Council (CCC)	4,297	4,202	4,326	124
Hague Conference on Private Int'l Law (HCOFIL)	283	281	288	7
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)	2,107	2,029	2,032	3
Int'l Bureau Publication of Customs Tariffs (IBPCT)	161	0	0	0
Int'l Bureau Permanent Court Arbitration (IBPCA)	55	72	73	1
International Bureau of Weights and Measures (IBWM)	1,451	1,458	1,499	41
Int'l Ctr Study of Preserv & Restoration Cultural Prpty (ICCROM)	1,142	1,051	1,072	21
International Coffee Organization (ICO)	509	617	616	(1)
International Copper Study Group (ICSG)	44	38	39	1
International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC)	331	335	349	14
International Grains Council (IGC)	535	551	563	12
International Hydrographic Organization (IHO)	142	133	141	8
Int'l Institute Unification of Private Law (IIUPL)	175	163	169	6
International Lead and Zinc Study Group (ILZSG)	38	34	35	1
International Organization of Legal Metrology (IOLM)	171	154	166	12
International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)	2,917	3,147	3,696	549
International Rubber Study Group (IRSG)	113	0	0	0
International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)	16	14	14	0
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)	319	286	308	22
Int'l Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	526	533	556	23
Int'l Union Protection New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)	341	291	297	6
World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)	208	197	204	7
Subtotal, Other International Organizations	67,216	63,275	62,768	(507)
Tax Reimbursement Agreements for U.S. Citizens				
Tax Reimbursement Agreements	22,321	22,419	23,363	944
Subtotal, Tax Reimbursement Agreements for U.S. Citizens	22,321	22,419	23,363	944
Total Annual Requirements	1,554,683	1,536,491	1,529,514	(6,977)
Buydown of FY 2012 Requirements	23,968	(23,968)	0	23,968
FY 2012 and FY 2013 Contingent Requirements ¹	0	38,477	40,491	2,014
UN Mission in Frontline States (UNAMI/UNAMA) in OCO	0	(101,300)	0	101,300
Total Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	1,578,651	1,449,700	1,570,005	120,305

¹The Department of State intends to work with Congress to seek legislation that would provide authority to waive restrictions on paying the U.S. assessed contributions to UNESCO. Should the Congress pass this legislation, this funding is sufficient to cover the FY 2013 UNESCO assessment and the balance of the FY 2012 assessment.

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United Nations Regular Budget

New York, United States

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	516,352	568,759	567,931

The United Nations (UN) is the principal organization that enables the nations of the world to work together toward freedom, democracy, peace, human rights, and prosperity for all people. A strong and effective UN helps advance U.S. foreign policy objectives in each of these areas. U.S. leadership, in turn, helps the UN remain true to its founding principles, produce meaningful results, and be accountable to its member states.

The Security Council, charged with maintaining international peace and security, initiates joint actions such as the creation of peacekeeping missions and imposition of sanctions. While all Security Council resolutions carry strong moral weight, Security Council decisions dealing with international peace and security pursuant to Chapter VII of the UN Charter are legally binding on all member states. The United States is working through the Security Council to: address threats to peace and security in Iran, North Korea, Afghanistan, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, Cote d'Ivoire, Sudan, South Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Eritrea, Somalia (including piracy off its coast), and Haiti; combat terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; and protect civilians in armed conflict. *[Strategic Goal 1 – counter threats to the United States and advance civilian security]*

The UN assists with national elections, promotes democracy and the rule of law, monitors human rights, and helps nations combat corruption. UN Special Political Missions are assisting with democracy-building in several nations struggling to emerge from conflicts, including most notably Iraq and Afghanistan, but also Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau, and Sierra Leone. The UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is implementing programs mainstreaming human rights by providing human rights experts to UN peacekeeping operations and helping to strengthen national institutions and civil society. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote democratic governance]*

The UN coordinates and directly implements massive relief programs and helps to protect displaced persons, civilians in armed conflict, and victims of natural disasters and works to ensure emergency assistance is provided in ways that support recovery and long-term development. *[Strategic Goal 4 – support disaster mitigation]*

The UN promotes economic cooperation and development worldwide. The UN provides technical assistance to help developing countries integrate into the world trading system and attract foreign direct investment, reinforcing governments' support for open markets, rule of law, free trade, and efficient international capital flows. The United States is working through the UN to promote entrepreneurial training and business centers in Africa and to install automated customs systems worldwide to link communities in low-income countries with global markets, helping to reduce poverty. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

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Accomplishments and Priorities

In the Western Hemisphere, the UN:

- Provided food, shelter, medical care, and other life-saving assistance to the more than 1.9 million people affected by severe flooding and landslides in El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. The United Nations also continued to provide humanitarian assistance for an estimated 55,560 Haitians living in internal displacement sites around the country, as well as to those in need of access to food, clean water, sanitation, and health solutions.

In the Middle East and South Asia, the UN:

- Continued to foster a commitment between the Government of Iraq and the international community to advance peace, sound governance, and economic reconstruction. Assisted in restoring Iraq to its previously held position in the international community by lifting Chapter VII obligations related to weapons of mass destruction-related restrictions, closing the Oil-for-Food program, and terminating the Development Fund for Iraq in June 2011.
- Extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), which supports the efforts of the Iraqi people and Government of Iraq to strengthen representative government, promotes political dialogue and national unity, engages neighboring countries, provides humanitarian assistance and protection to displaced persons and vulnerable groups, and promotes human rights and judicial reform.
- Assisted in securing a national election law before the Iraqi national parliamentary elections in March 2010 and provided technical assistance throughout the electoral process.
- Mobilized resources to reach some five million people affected by the floods in Pakistan, where nearly 800,000 houses were destroyed or damaged and nearly three million people faced food insecurity.
- Simultaneously provided humanitarian assistance to 140,000 internally displaced families affected by conflict in Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and engaged in efforts to support early recovery.
- Simultaneously provided humanitarian assistance to 8.4 million people affected by conflict in northwest Pakistan, including 1.2 million displaced persons and 1.6 million returnees amidst security threats directed at humanitarian staff.
- Successfully carried out the UN Security Council mandate of the UN Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), underscoring its role as the coordinator for international donor assistance, supporting the elections, and increasing UNAMA's presence outside Kabul.
- Imposed four rounds of legally binding sanctions on Iran, including designating individuals and entities involved in Iran's nuclear or ballistic missile activities to be subject to targeted sanctions, and prohibited all UN member states from engaging in trade with Iran that could contribute to the development of a nuclear weapon or nuclear weapon delivery system.
- Strengthened the international community's ability to monitor Iran's human rights violations by creating a Human Rights Council (HRC) mandate for a Special Rapporteur on human rights, which

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was the first country-specific special procedures mechanism to be created since the Human Rights Commission became the HRC. The Special Rapporteur's first interim report, issued in October 2011, contained a strong assessment concerning the Iranian government's "pattern of systematic violation" of its citizens' rights.

- Maintained a focus on Syria's gross human rights violations, including through the General Assembly Third Committee's first country-specific resolution on Syria's human rights record and through the Human Rights Council's three Special Sessions on Syria, which included resolutions condemning Syria's human rights violations and establishing a Fact-Finding Mission, a Commission of Inquiry, and then a Special Rapporteur on human rights, and the issuance of a comprehensive report reflecting the results of the Commission of Inquiry. The Security Council adopted a Presidential Statement in August 2011 condemning the violence.
- Suspended Libya's membership in the Human Rights Council through General Assembly Resolution 65/265 in March 2011, established a Commission of Inquiry on Libya, which led to a comprehensive report through the HRC, and then, restored Libya's membership through General Assembly Resolution 66/11 in November 2011 following the collapse of the Qadafi regime.
- Promoted regional stability and de-escalation of tensions between Lebanon and Israel through continued deployment of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon and participation in a tripartite mechanism with the Lebanese Armed Forces and Israeli Defense Forces, including significant progress toward finalizing the details necessary for Israeli troops to withdraw from north of the Blue Line. Also worked to encourage the new Lebanese government to abide by previous agreements and obligations, including implementation of UN Security Council resolutions 1559, 1680 and 1701 as well as its obligations to fund and support the Special Tribunal for Lebanon.
- Continued to list for targeted sanctions individuals and entities associated with the Taliban and al-Qaida.

In Africa, the UN:

- Enhanced the legal framework for countering the threat of piracy off the coast of Somalia through the adoption of an additional Security Council resolution.
- Continued to lead the international community in support of the Djibouti Peace Process and Somalia's Transitional Federal Government
- Facilitated the implementation of a ceasefire agreement in Burundi, including support of the implementation of the modalities of the agreement, assistance in the reform of the security sector and support of the reintegration of nearly 22,000 ex-combatants
- Helped facilitate elections in Guinea-Conakry and Liberia and ensure that the results were accepted by major stakeholders.
- Mediated resolution of a border dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon.
- Renewed or strengthened the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Somalia, Sudan, Eritrea, and Cote d'Ivoire sanctions (including arms embargoes, travel bans, and asset freezes on designated individuals and entities).

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- Coordinated a major humanitarian relief operation in Somalia, where four million people were at risk of severe famine, and provided assistance and protection to 1.5 million internally displaced Somalis and 950,000 refugees living in the region.
- Led efforts to provide humanitarian assistance to some 20,000 refugees who fled Southern Kordofan state in Sudan and another 30,000 that fled Blue Nile state to South Sudan and worked to address the impact of conflict on civilians in these border areas. Led efforts to promote human rights protections in the wake of the crisis in Cote d'Ivoire following the 2010 elections, through the establishment of an Independent Expert on Cote d'Ivoire who is mandated to work with the Government of Cote d'Ivoire to implement the recommendations of the HRC's Commission of Inquiry.

In East Asia and the Pacific, the UN:

- Supported the peace process in Nepal through the activities of the UN Mission in Nepal (UNMIN), including overseeing an agreement between the Government of Nepal and the Maoists to proceed with the discharge of disqualified and minor combatants from cantonments.
- Increased sanctions on Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) through UN Security Council Resolution 1874 in an effort to promote complete and verifiable nuclear disarmament in North Korea. Acted through Security Council resolution 1718 to prevent the transfer of conventional arms, missiles and luxury goods to the DPRK, and restricted travel and froze the assets of individuals or entities engaged in proscribed activity.
- Maintained international condemnation of the DPRK's human rights violations through the General Assembly's resolution on human rights conditions in the DPRK
- Continued to express concerns about Burma's human rights violations while recognizing the steps Burma has taken and encouraging further progress on human rights through the General Assembly's annual resolution on human rights in Burma.

In the area of counter-terrorism, the UN:

- Completed the second biannual review and resolved in September 2010 to continue the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, an instrument that enhances national and regional efforts to combat terrorism by strengthening state capacity to address terrorist threats. This agreement demonstrates the resolve of all member states to combat terrorism worldwide.
- Brought into force two Suppression of Unlawful Activities (SUA) protocols against the Safety of Maritime Navigation. The SUA protocols aim at further unifying international law with the purpose of preventing maritime infrastructure from becoming a victim and eventually defeating the scourge of terrorism worldwide.
- Assisted a multitude of countries with ratification and implementation of UN conventions and protocols related to combating terrorism.

In the area of non-proliferation, the UN:

- Strengthened international mechanisms to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by extending for ten years the mandate of Security Council resolution 1540, which obliges all States to take specific measures to prevent, deter and respond to proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, in particular by non-State actors.

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In the area of human rights and the protection of civilians, the UN:

- Promoted human rights monitoring and reporting through more than 40 special rapporteurs, independent experts, working groups, and Commissions of Inquiry, including creating mandates for new Special Rapporteurs on human rights in Iran and Syria and an independent expert on human rights in Cote d'Ivoire, and establishing Commissions of Inquiry on Libya, Syria, and Cote d'Ivoire, and extending mandates in Sudan, DPRK, and Burma.
- Reviewed the human rights records of 48 additional countries under the Universal Periodic Review process (since 2007 the UPR has reviewed the human rights records of 192 countries).
- Implemented programs mainstreaming human rights by integrating a human rights perspective into the work of the UN peacekeeping operations and helping strengthen national institutions and civil society through the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).
- Promoted respect for human rights, ensured justice and accountability in peace processes, prevented and redressed human rights violations, and strengthened national capacities to address human rights issues. Mainstreamed human rights issues, including through the work of OHCHR's regional offices (with worldwide coverage), country offices, including in Cambodia, Mauritania, Nepal, Uganda, and Tunisia, and its Rapid Response Unit, which swiftly deploys personnel to the field as necessary.
- Acted through Human Rights Council Resolution 16/18 to combat discrimination and violence on the basis of religion, moving past the divisive "defamation of religions" resolution.
- Added a mechanism in Iraq to the 12 existing monitoring and reporting mechanisms on grave categories of human rights violations against children; coordinated the first ever trip of the UN Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict to Nepal, where they assisted in advancing efforts to solidify progress on addressing child recruitment and related issues.
- Strengthened and expanded by Security Council resolution the mandate of the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict to include monitoring and reporting of country situations where patterns of killing and maiming and sexual violence committed against children in armed conflict occur in contravention of international law.

In the area of humanitarian assistance, the UN:

- As of early December 2011, allocated more than \$275 million through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for Rapid Response projects to 37 countries and \$143.5 million for Underfunded Emergencies to 19 countries and the Occupied Palestinian Territories. The CERF distributed \$52 million to support urgent humanitarian interventions for victims of drought, famine, and conflict in Somalia; \$17.6 million for flood victims in Pakistan; and \$10.3 million to assist populations affected by cholera in Haiti.

In the area of international trade, the UN:

- Provided technical assistance in the area of debt management through the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)'s debt management and financial analysis software (DMFAS), which has data validation, statistics and debt analysis capabilities. The DMFAS system currently has 58 client countries and in 2011 the system was deployed in Armenia and Laos.

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- Released the World Investment Report 2011, which focused on impact investment and non-equity modes of international production and development.
- Shared best practices through the multi-year expert meeting on transport and trade facilitation and the multi-year expert meeting on investment development, which examined and promoted the importance of foreign direct investment and intellectual property rights protections to sectors such as infrastructure and green technologies in developing countries.

In the area of economic development, the UN's Regional Economic Commissions:

- Promoted efforts to engage women in the informal sector and ensure women's access to resources, training, legal rights, and entitlements across the Asia-Pacific region.
- Supported a declaration among governments in the Asia-Pacific region urging the use of incentives to encourage the private sector to pursue more environmentally friendly practices and foster the development of sustainable technologies, products, and services.
- Sponsored a private-public partnership investment fund for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

Current and future priorities at the UN include:

- Achieving progress on measures to marshal effectively the UN's and the international community's engagement in Iraq and Afghanistan, deter Iran's uranium enrichment activities, stop human rights violations and abuses worldwide, including in Syria, Iran, Sudan, the DPRK, and Burma, and resolve the humanitarian crisis in the Horn of Africa, and Blue Nile and South Kordofan in Sudan.
- Continuing nuclear non-proliferation and counter-terrorism activities through the work of Security Council committees and Panels of Experts established for the purpose of monitoring implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions.
- Continuing coordination of emergency humanitarian responses through the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, which manages the CERF, from which agencies borrow funds in order to jump-start assistance activities rapidly.
- Ensuring the effectiveness and credibility of the Human Rights Council. The U.S. is actively engaging to improve the HRC's track record and enhance its ability to address egregious human rights situations.
- Continuing support for civil society projects and activities that promote democratic growth through the UN Democracy Fund (UNDEF).
- Continuing efforts to provide space for protection of civilians, political reconciliation, and post conflict reconstruction through peacekeeping and peace building mechanisms.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

The UN is implementing the following reforms to promote accountability and transparency:

- Adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards;
- Strengthening of internal controls related to the UN's procurement systems;

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Improvement in the training program for procurement officers; and
- Establishment of an independent bid protest system.

UN member states have adopted General Assembly resolutions that committed to additional reforms by:

- Establishing a new human resource system to enhance the UN's ability to recruit and retain staff in the field;
- Ensuring an adequate capacity within the Office of Internal Oversight Services to investigate financial and procurement fraud;
- Modernizing the UN's information and communications technology infrastructure;
- Defining for the first time what accountability means for UN officials, which is a major step forward in terms of holding UN officials responsible for safeguarding funds and achieving results.

Principal Partners and Benefits

The principal partners of the UN include the U.S. Government, most U.S. federal agencies, and countless other U.S. governmental and non-governmental entities that participate in international affairs.

The U.S. is a founding member of the UN, its largest financial contributor, and host-country of the UN's New York headquarters. The UN's founding purposes reflect fundamental U.S. foreign policy objectives, including maintenance of peace and security, respect for human rights and individual freedoms, and development of cooperative solutions to the world's economic, social, and humanitarian problems.

The UN can be most effective when the U.S. and other member states work together as partners. When effective, the UN leverages U.S. foreign policy goals as a force multiplier. UN peacekeeping and special political missions are supported by financial contributions from all 193 UN member states. Peacekeeping operations are supported by troop contributions from 114 countries. When the UN provides collective solutions to the world's problems, the U.S. bears less of a burden than it would otherwise.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2013 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to the UN regular budget for calendar year 2012, the first year of the UN's 2012-2013 biennial budget. The amount of the U.S. assessed contribution is reduced by the U.S. share of costs of UN activities that have the primary purpose of providing benefits to the Palestine Liberation Organization and associated entities. The UN General Assembly approved a 2012-2013 budget that is 4.9 percent lower than the final 2010-11 budget, with efficiencies achieved in cross cutting areas such as conference services and other operating expenses.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	2,350,607	2,648,539	2,585,230
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	517,134	582,679	568,751
"Sec. 144, P.L. 99-93 (PLO)"	(782)	(820)	(820)
Less: Tax Equalization Fund Credit	0	(13,100)	0
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	516,352	568,759	567,931

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations Capital Master Plan

New York, United States

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	75,535	75,535	0

The United Nations Capital Master Plan (CMP) supports the UN's mission by providing secure, safe, and functional facilities through a complete renovation of the UN headquarters complex in New York. The renovation project will bring the complex into compliance with current building and fire safety codes and modern standards for security and energy efficiency.

The UN headquarters complex, the majority of which is 55 years old, is not compliant with New York City building and life safety codes or modern security requirements. The major building systems are inefficient, beyond their useful life, and increasingly difficult to maintain and repair. Life safety systems are a grave concern, including inadequate sprinkler and alarm systems and lack of an automatic shutdown of ventilation systems in the event of a fire. Hazardous materials such as asbestos are present.

The UN receives approximately 5,000 accredited delegates annually from around the world and 300,000 tourists, about forty percent of whom are Americans. Almost 4,300 people work at the UN headquarters complex, including 1,280 Americans. Providing the UN with safe and functional headquarters facilities will enable the organization to operate more effectively.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Current and future priorities include achieving code compliance in all buildings; replacing or refurbishing equipment and building systems; ensuring the health and safety of occupants in all buildings; improving security; increasing energy efficiency, and retrofitting facilities for modern uses, loads, and technologies.

Principal Partners and Benefits

The constituency for the CMP includes all facility users, the UN's 193 member states, UN staff, delegates, visitors, and New York City emergency response personnel. Lack of U.S. support and financing for the CMP could obstruct or delay implementation of this renovation work.

Explanation of Estimate

Annual assessments for CMP construction costs were billed to member states over a five-year timeframe, beginning in calendar year 2007. The FY 2012 request provided funding for the CY 2011 annual assessment, the fifth payment toward construction costs. Funds are not requested in FY 2013.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	343,340	343,340	0
United States % Share	22	22	0
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	75,535	75,535	0

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia

The Hague, The Netherlands

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	17,922	18,399	16,354

The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) is a United Nations court of law that investigates and brings to justice individuals accused of having committed war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity during the 1990s conflict in the former Yugoslavia. *[Strategic Goal 1 – advance civilian security]*

ICTY promotes the rule of law in the former Yugoslavia through not only bringing to justice those bearing the greatest responsibility but also cooperating with and providing assistance to domestic justice systems in the former Yugoslavia that hold other perpetrators of atrocities accountable for their actions. The United States and world community benefit from increased stability in the region, which includes Kosovo, the Republika Srpska in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Republic of Serbia. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote respect for human rights]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by the ICTY include:

- Indicted 161 individuals since the inception of the tribunal, of whom 126 have had proceedings concluded against them
- Brought to a close a historic chapter with the apprehension of the institution's final two fugitives -- Ratko Mladić and Goran Hadžić.
- Rendered two trial judgments and one appeal judgment.
- Continued appeals proceedings for 17 persons and trial and pre-trial activities for 18 persons.
- Redeployed resources from the trial chamber to the appeals chamber in an effort to increase efficiency and adhere to the Tribunal's trial completion strategy, with all but three trials to be concluded in 2012.

Current and future priorities include:

- Delivering judgment in six trials against 15 individuals by the end of 2012.
- Beginning trials against recently apprehended Ratko Mladić and Goran Hadžić in 2012, and completing the Karadzic trial as quickly as possible.
- Preparing for the July 2013 transition to the Residual Mechanism, the eventual completion of work and the consolidation of the Tribunal's legacy.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Educating the general populations in the area of the former Yugoslavia through court outreach programs about the importance of the rule of law, judicial independence, and a fair trial.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. and European Federal agencies

U.S. and European criminal justice organizations

Members of the public who have a stake in seeing war criminals brought to justice

ICTY has played an important role in ensuring accountability in the lengthy conflict in the former Yugoslavia that was responsible for the deaths of over 140,000 people. Support for the ICTY demonstrates U.S. resolve to end impunity for war crimes and promote accountability and the rule of law and provides a foundation for reconciliation. Failure by the U.S. to pay its assessed contributions in full could cause delays as the ICTY moves closer to finishing its ongoing trials and appeals.

Explanation of Estimate

The U.S. assessed contribution to ICTY is based on two different scales of assessment and is paid out of two different Department of State accounts. One-half of the assessment is based on the UN Regular Budget scale and is paid out of the CIO account. The other half is based on the UN peacekeeping scale and is paid out of the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account. The FY 2013 CIO account request provides for 70 percent of the Regular Budget assessed contribution for calendar year 2012, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the Regular Budget assessed contribution for calendar year 2013. The request estimates that the calendar year 2013 budget will be at the same level as calendar year 2012, which is a decrease from 2011 due to a reduction in Tribunal activities as the transition to the residual mechanism begins.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	87,615	74,339	74,339
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	19,275	16,355	16,355
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	12,140	0	0
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	(13,493)	13,493	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	0	(11,448)	11,448
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	0	(11,449)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	17,922	18,399	16,354

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda

Arusha, Tanzania

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	13,839	13,992	11,949

The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) investigates and brings to justice individuals accused of having committed genocide, crimes against humanity, and other serious violations of international humanitarian law during the conflict between ethnic Hutu and Tutsi groups in Rwanda in 1994. *[Strategic Goal 1 – advance civilian security]*

ICTR promotes the rule of law in Rwanda and throughout the region by holding perpetrators of atrocities associated with the Rwandan genocide accountable for their actions, and through capacity building work conducted with national justice sectors in Rwanda and its neighbors. The United States and world community benefit from increased stability that has resulted in the region, which includes the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, and the Republic of the Congo, including through the arrest and trial of fugitives, many of whom had continued to engage in destabilizing activities. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote respect for human rights]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ICTR include:

- Made one new arrest in 2011 of an individual accused of having committed genocide and crimes against humanity, and continued to work closely with national jurisdictions to transfer cases, including three cases to Rwanda.
- Delivered final judgments in respect to six persons in 2011. Another judgment in a case with three defendants is expected in late December 2011.
- Continued trying five cases with another seventeen in the process of appeal. Eight cases are being referred to national jurisdiction (one is being appealed, two are with the referral chamber pending the appeal outcome, and pending affirmation of the referral in the appeal case, the Office of the Prosecutor intends to refer the remaining cases for transfer).
- Renewed cooperation with the Government of Kenya and resuscitation of the Joint Task Force to track alleged genocidaire Felicien Kabuga.
- Continued programs to train national judges and law enforcement officers.
- Completed the prosecution phase of the preservation of evidence proceedings in respect to the cases of three high-level fugitives.
- Processed 106 requests from 26 member states for support to national investigations and prosecutions.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Current and future priorities include:

- Apprehending and transferring to national jurisdiction six of the nine remaining fugitives. Apprehending and prosecuting three key fugitives, Felicien Kabuga, Protais Mpiranya and Augustin Bizimana, and completing pending cases as quickly and efficiently as possible.
- Supporting development of the Rwandan criminal justice system to hold perpetrators accountable for genocide.
- Educating the general populations in Rwanda and the region, through court outreach programs, about the importance of the rule of law, judicial independence, and a fair trial.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Federal agencies

U.S. criminal justice organizations

Members of the public that have a stake in seeing war criminals brought to justice.

Support for ICTR demonstrates U.S. resolve to ensure accountability for serious violations of international humanitarian law and a commitment that the victims of these horrible crimes will not be forgotten. Diminished support for ICTR would compromise U.S. efforts to advance our rule of law agenda and fight impunity. Failure by the U.S. to pay its assessed contributions in full could cause delays in on-going trials and increase the likelihood of trials and appeals going beyond the targeted completion date set by the Security Council, ultimately increasing costs to the United States and other member states.

Explanation of Estimate

The total U.S. assessed contribution to ICTR is based on two different scales of assessment and is paid out of two different Department of State accounts. Half of the assessment is based on the UN Regular Budget scale and is paid out of the CIO account. The other half is based on the UN peacekeeping scale and is paid out of the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account. The FY 2013 CIO account request provides for 70 percent of the Regular Budget assessed contribution for calendar year 2012, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the Regular Budget assessed contribution for calendar year 2013. The request estimates that the calendar year 2013 budget will be at the same level as calendar year 2012, which is a decrease from 2011 due to a reduction in Tribunal activities as the transition to the residual mechanism begins.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	67,578	54,312	54,312
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	14,867	11,949	11,949
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	9,379	0	0
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	(10,407)	10,407	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	0	(8,364)	8,364
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	0	(8,364)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	13,839	13,992	11,949

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Food and Agriculture Organization

Rome, Italy

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	113,020	111,000	114,515

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) promotes agricultural development and develops internationally recognized standards for food safety and animal and plant health that protect consumer health and facilitate international trade. U.S. farmers, agro-business, and consumers all benefit directly from FAO's work in these fields. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

FAO provides technical support that helps countries conserve and sustain their fisheries and forests. As a major producer and the world's second largest importer of fishery products, the United States has vital interests in the state of the world's fisheries. The United States also has a strategic interest in the positive environmental and development benefits of limiting global deforestation. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

FAO helps prevent and contain animal and plant diseases that impact food security and economies and can damage human health, such as avian influenza and wheat stem rust, and responds to pest outbreaks and other emergencies affecting plant and animal health. The United States benefits from containment of these health threats overseas. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote well-being]*

FAO supports international efforts to rehabilitate economic livelihoods in response to natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, droughts, and desert locusts. The United States benefits from the increased economic and regional stability that FAO's assistance efforts foster. *[Strategic Goal 4 – support disaster mitigation]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by FAO include:

- Provided emergency support to preserve agricultural livelihoods in Pakistan due to serious monsoon flooding which displaced thousands. A quick return to farming and related occupations helps reduce the influence of radical groups on vulnerable populations.
- Successfully provided emergency assistance in the Horn of Africa due to the severe drought in the region. Areas where FAO and other international organizations are active during the current drought have not experienced famine.
- Successfully deployed a Food Security and Nutrition Unit (FSNU) to Somalia to monitor the food security situation and provide data on food availability. The FSNU was one of the few UN programs able to operate in al-Shabaab controlled areas of Somalia.
- Eradication of rinderpest: The FAO and OIE declared the worldwide eradication of the livestock disease rinderpest in 2011, which is the result of a more than 20 year program.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Continued development of Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Land, Fisheries, and Forests, which will enable developing countries to promote better agricultural investment while protecting their various land holding systems.
- Continued the reform process for the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), a platform for information sharing and best practices in food security which directly supports Secretary Clinton's international initiative on improving the nutrition of women and children in support of the Millennium Development Goals. The United States is working closely with FAO to transform the CFS into an effective leader on food security issues and part of an emerging global partnership on agriculture and food security.
- Continued to develop standards through the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). IPPC standards prevent the spread of plant pests and diseases and are recognized by the World Trade Organization as benchmark standards governing trade in plant commodities. IPPC-related efforts help protect U.S. domestic agriculture and the forest industry.
- Worked with fisheries authorities throughout the world to provide training in best practices in fishing boat inspection and prevent illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing.
- Continued to scale up the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (GIEWS) launched in 2006. GIEWS is monitoring degrees of food insecurity in vulnerable countries, and assessing the impact of rising food prices at the global, regional, and country levels.
- Continued to facilitate a global network of Invasive Species working groups, which help managers and scientists share information. This has led to the development of effective bio-control agents against invasive pests that can cause extensive damage in the United States.
- Published reports on recent major policy and institutional developments and key issues concerning the world's forests. FAO works with 233 countries collating statistics and examining the current status and recent trends on the status of the world's forests.

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to develop standards for food safety and plant health, including the provision of policy advice and capacity building to help countries strengthen food control systems and adopt standards to promote domestic food safety and facilitate international trade.
- Continuing work on disaster risk reduction, early warning and implementation of agricultural relief and rehabilitation programs, including assistance to Member States transitioning from emergency disaster relief to reconstruction and development.
- Assisting Member States with pursuing responsible, sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture through advisory and other services related to the management, development, marketing, and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources.
- Developing the framework for the Forest Resource Assessment 2015, by integrating survey results, strengthening regional forestry commissions, helping countries implement strategies for sustainable forest management and conservation, and implementing guidelines to improve forest health and prevent introduction of invasive alien species.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

FAO is in the process of implementing the recommendations of the Independent External Evaluation (IEE), released in 2007 and approved by FAO's members in 2008. The IEE recommended FAO focus on technical areas in which it has a unique or comparative advantage, including standard setting for food safety and plant health, fisheries, forestry, animal health, pesticides, and emergency preparedness. It also recommended reform in the areas of human resources, finance, reporting structures, and organizational cultural change. FAO elected a new Director-General in June 2011, who began a four-year term on January 1, 2012.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture	National Food Processors Association
U.S. Department of Commerce	National Fisheries Institute
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	National Association of State Foresters
U.S. Agency for International Development	American Forest and Paper Association
U.S. Food and Drug Administration	

FAO is an important forum in which the U.S. advances vital food safety, fishery, and forestry policies. Under U.S. leadership in the Committee on Fisheries, FAO adopted a Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries to crack down on illegal fishing and ensure the availability of fish and fish products for future generations. Under U.S. leadership in the Committee on Forestry, FAO members are cooperating on forest fire preparedness and wild-land fire management. Timely funding of U.S. contributions sends a strong signal of U.S. support of management reforms and progress made.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2013 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to FAO for calendar year 2012, the first year of FAO's 2012-2013 biennial budget. The budget includes full funding for the activities required by the organization's management reform plan of action. The request also provides for the FAO Tax Equalization Fund, which is the source of funds for reimbursing FAO staff members, including many U.S. citizens, who pay national income taxes on their FAO earnings. The Tax Equalization Fund is an alternative to tax reimbursement agreements in place at many other international organizations.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	208,837	208,837	187,221
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	45,944	45,944	41,189
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.741	0.766	0.74
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	61,968	59,949	55,661
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	214,324	214,324	248,198
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	47,151	47,151	54,604
Tax Equalization Fund	3,900	3,900	4,250
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	113,020	111,000	114,515

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Atomic Energy Agency

Vienna, Austria

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	106,174	108,848	111,105

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards are an essential element of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime and provide credible assurance to the international community that nuclear material is not diverted from peaceful nuclear uses. IAEA conducts monitoring and inspections activities in more than 150 countries to ensure compliance with international safeguards, including those mandated in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). All U.S. nuclear cooperation agreements with non-nuclear weapon states depend on IAEA safeguards and verification activities. U.S. participation in IAEA is critical to its international engagement in these issues. *[Strategic Goal 1 – counter threats to the United States and advance civilian security]*

IAEA promotes the peaceful applications of nuclear science to fight disease and hunger. Notable examples include cancer therapy and the eradication of the tsetse fly, which can spread parasitic diseases. The United States and other countries benefit from medical advances that prevent, treat, and contain the spread of disease. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote well-being]*

IAEA promotes the responsible development of nuclear power to provide a secure source of energy for economic development while maintaining high standards of safety, security, and nonproliferation. The Agency also promotes and facilitates the use of nuclear techniques for industry and agriculture that contribute significantly to the economies of developing and developed member states. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments include:

- Continued investigating Iran's nuclear program and released a report on the possible military dimensions to Iran's nuclear program that was crucial to overwhelming adoption of a November 2011 IAEA Board of Governors resolution expressing serious concerns about Iran's continued defiance of its international nuclear obligations.
- Continued investigation of Syria's nuclear program. The IAEA Board of Governors adopted in June 2011 the first Board resolution on Syria, which found Syria in noncompliance with its safeguards obligations, and reported the matter to the UN Security Council. This resolution was based on the IAEA's conclusion that Syria had very likely constructed a clandestine nuclear reactor at Dair Alzour.
- Coordinated timely and effective international response to the accident at Japan's Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plant, leading to Board of Governors adoption in September, of a U.S.-supported Action Plan for Nuclear Safety that aims to strengthen the international nuclear safety network based on lessons learned from the accident.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Published in 2011 three recommendations-level documents for developing, implementing, and sustaining an adequate nuclear security regime for nuclear and other radioactive materials and dealing with the loss and recovery and, if necessary, remediation.
- Selected over \$16 million in U.S.-funded projects under the Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI), which was announced by Secretary Clinton at the May 2010 NPT Review Conference. The PUI underscores the U.S. commitment to peaceful uses of nuclear energy and builds broader support for the NPT and IAEA.
- Convened the “IAEA Forum on Experience of Possible Relevance to the Creation of a Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zone in the Middle East”. The forum, which included participation by Israel and other regional states, was a key factor inducing Arab states to withdraw this year’s proposed General Conference resolution singling out Israel’s nuclear program. The subsequent successful outcome of the Forum is a positive factor for prospects for an NPT-sponsored conference in 2012 to discuss a Middle East zone free of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems.
- Achieved further adherence to the Additional Protocol, which requires Member States to declare and grant access to a broader range of nuclear-related activities. The Additional Protocol is now in force in 113 states (an increase in 9 states since 2010), and only 14 NPT states lack NPT-mandated safeguards (down from 16 in 2009).
- Began implementing a two-year program to institutionalize a strengthened global IAEA safeguards regime by adopting procedures that analyze all information about a state, not just the state’s admissions about declared nuclear materials.
- Continued trilateral consultations with the United States and Russia to develop a verification agreement for the U.S.-Russian Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement, which commits each side irreversibly to remove from its stockpiles at least 34 metric tons of weapon-grade plutonium no longer needed for defense programs.
- Completed extension of the IAEA's Clean Laboratory, used for environmental sample analysis of samples collected by IAEA inspectors as a strengthening measure designed to detect clandestine or undeclared nuclear activities in countries subject to full-scope safeguards.
- Started construction of the IAEA's new Nuclear Material Laboratory. The new laboratory will provide the Agency with a modern and expandable capability for nuclear sample analyses, collected from all points along the nuclear fuel cycle.
- Continued to promote greater transparency within the IAEA in the Technical Cooperation Program (TCP) to ensure the highest standards of safety, security, and nonproliferation are applied in reviewing and implementing technical cooperation projects.

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing support for the IAEA’s investigations of Iran’s and Syria’s nuclear programs.
- Ensuring full and timely implementation of the Action Plan on Nuclear Safety adopted by IAEA Member States in September 2011 in response to the Fukushima nuclear emergency.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Continuing implementation of new procedures to ensure that safeguards inspections are driven by full consideration of all-source information available to the Agency, so that inspection resources are increasingly focused on Member States that analysis indicates may represent the biggest verification risks. This will improve its ability to detect undeclared nuclear activities.
- Continuing promotion of standards for handling radioactive sources, namely the Code of Conduct for the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, and Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources.
- Continuing cooperative efforts with the U.S. Department of Energy's Global Threat Reduction Initiative to convert, remove, and protect nuclear and radiological materials at civilian sites that pose a threat to the international community in direct support of President Obama's pledge to secure all vulnerable nuclear material around the world within four years.
- Continuing equipping expansion of the Incident and Emergency Center (IEC), which has been developed to report and coordinate assistance in response to nuclear/radiological incidents, with the goal of mitigating such events and their radiological consequences.
- Developing of implementation guides for transport of nuclear and other radioactive materials, and for prevention of loss and sabotage for nuclear materials and nuclear facilities.
- Rationalizing, deconflicting and providing support for regional centers of excellence for nuclear security training.
- Continuing the provision of advisory services to assess countries' nuclear security regimes.
- Providing of support and guidance to developing countries on the steps they need to take in pursuing the responsible development of nuclear power and provision of projects to help Member States address their needs in this area
- Updating of the radiation protection infrastructures in many Member States to aid in their safe enjoyment of the benefits of nuclear techniques.
- Contributing to sustainable development and the safe use of nuclear applications in over 100 countries through approximately 800 active technical assistance projects. For example, the IAEA pioneered the Sterile Insect Technique, which was used to eradicate tsetse flies in Zanzibar, and is now working to do the same in Ethiopia.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

In 2011, the IAEA implemented the first phase of a new Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system, partly financed with extrabudgetary contributions from the United States. The IAEA has also moved to a new basis of accounting standards, the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), which will bring greater transparency and accountability. The first IPSAS compliant financial statements were issued in December 2011.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Energy
U.S. Department of Agriculture

National Nuclear Security Administration
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
 U.S. Department of Transportation
 U.S. Department of Commerce
 Nuclear Threat Initiative
 Nuclear Energy Institute
 International Nuclear Law Association
 World Nuclear Association
 World Institute for Nuclear Security

U.S. Department of Defense
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
 U.S. Geological Survey
 World Association of Nuclear Operators
 International Commission on Radiation Protection
 U.S. National Laboratories
 U.S. National Institutes of Health
 Contractors International Group on Nuclear Liability

U.S. membership in IAEA promotes safeguards worldwide, including ongoing investigations in Iran. Strong U.S. support is essential for IAEA's core programs, including high priority safeguards projects such as the new Nuclear Materials Laboratory and evolution toward “information-driven safeguards,” as well as nuclear safety and security priorities (incident and emergency preparedness and response, protection against malicious acts involving radioactive materials). Diminished U.S. support could weaken security-related IAEA activities and damage the U.S. ability to gain political support for key policy objectives, including addressing the nuclear programs of Iran, Syria, and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, strengthening safeguards, improving nuclear security, and promoting nuclear energy development that is safe and secure, including via the implementation of the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety developed in response to the Fukushima nuclear accident. Diminished U.S. support could also prevent IAEA from taking on new responsibilities within its mandate, such as the implementation of safeguards in India pursuant to the U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Cooperation Initiative or a possible return of IAEA inspectors to North Korea.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2013 request provides for approximately 80 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to IAEA for calendar year 2012 and 20 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to IAEA for calendar year 2013. The slight budget increase projected for calendar year 2013 reflects member states’ agreement to provide adjustments for economic and statutory factors in the second year of the 2012-2013 biennium.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	264,603	274,191	274,733
United States % Share	25.661	25.594	25.594
United States Assessment (in Euros)	67,900	70,176	70,315
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.723	0.751	0.74
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	93,866	93,444	95,020
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	61,899	63,362	66,541
United States % Share	25.661	25.594	25.594
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	15,884	16,217	17,031
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	109,750	109,661	112,051
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	77,239	0	0
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	(80,815)	80,815	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	0	(81,628)	82,600
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	0	(83,546)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	106,174	108,848	111,105

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Civil Aviation Organization

Montreal, Canada

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	20,132	20,546	21,053

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) leads international efforts to advance aviation security and prevent terrorists from using the world's civil aviation system as a platform to launch attacks against the United States. ICAO's Universal Security Audit Program contributes directly to U.S. homeland security by ensuring that each of ICAO's 191 Member States undergo regular security audits and comply with uniform aviation security standards. *[Strategic Goal 1 – counter threats to the United States]*

ICAO develops standards and recommended practices that support and strengthen civil aviation worldwide, allowing it to grow and operate safely. Aviation is vital to world economic growth, generating 7.5 percent of global GDP and creating opportunities for U.S. businesses. ICAO is also leading the global effort to address aviation's role in climate change. ICAO is developing cutting-edge standards (new aircraft technologies, sustainable fuels and environmental standards, more efficient and quieter operations, and market-based measures) to reduce the environmental effects of civil aviation worldwide while allowing growth to meet the demand for air service. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

- Held a series of regional aviation-security conferences to promote tighter counter-terrorism measures, which will be adopted into a global framework at the 2012 High-Level Aviation Security Conference at ICAO.
- Completed 129 second-cycle security audits as of December 2011, following up on initial audits of 181 member states and Hong Kong. Conducted 17 assistance missions to help states correct security problems revealed by surveys and audits.
- Accepted the new nation of South Sudan as a member and provided crucial start-up support for its air-traffic management infrastructure, used during the July 2011 independence ceremony.
- Adopted the Code of Conduct for Safety Information Sharing in June 2011. The code provides the principles to develop a consistent, fact-based, transparent response to safety concerns at the state and global levels and oversees the collection, sharing and use of aviation safety information.
- Launched a new service in October 2011 to help member states more accurately assess the English speaking and listening ability of pilots and air traffic controllers by making impartial recommendations on selecting or developing tests in English that comply with ICAO standards.
- As of December 2011, 186 member states have begun issuing machine-readable passports in accordance with ICAO standards and specifications. Ninety-four member states report issuing electronic passports. Thirty member states participate in the ICAO's Public Key Directory (PKD), and six validate machine-readable travel documents using the PKD.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- As of November 2010, completed comprehensive safety audits for 178 out of 191 Member States under the Universal Safety Oversight Audit Program. All audited states have submitted corrective action plans to remedy safety deficiencies identified by their audits.
- Developed the Global Air Navigation Plan which coordinates a variety of large scale regional programs that help member states upgrade their national aeronautical infrastructures; promotes greater efficiency through coordinated air space sharing; implements improved technologies for the detection of prohibited items; and provides assistance to States that lack the expertise or resources to develop their aviation security systems.
- Established the aspirational goal of carbon neutral growth for the aviation sector at the 2010 ICAO Assembly, reaffirming ICAO's role in addressing international aviation greenhouse gas emissions and sustainable development of global aviation.

Current and future priorities include:

- Developing international standards related to documentary evidence of identity required for passport applications.
- Increasing the number of Member States using machine-readable passports and biometric passports.
- Developing new international standards and recommended practices to support the Next Generation Air Traffic System, which will overhaul the national airspace system of the United States and eventually the rest of the world.
- Increasing transparency among Member States by promoting the sharing of security audit results and corrective actions taken by audited states, as appropriate and consistent with audited states' sovereignty.
- Transitioning to a continuous aviation safety monitoring system, which will allow for quicker detection of member-state deficiencies in safety standards.
- Developing an environmental auditing and reporting process to achieve standardization of environmental protection among Member State aircraft fleets.
- Developing through the multilateral process a global framework to reduce the effects of aviation GHG on the environment that is fully consistent with ICAO global standards and is in conformity with U.S. climate change policy objectives.
- Identifying global planning initiatives to improve worldwide air navigation systems through more effective planning and program management techniques, with potential savings to U.S. operators of as much as \$1 billion per year.
- Promoting usage of the recently updated ICAO Security Manual, and expanding the number of certified staff completing ICAO training packages to ensure that Member States have the capacity to strengthen their aviation security programs.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

ICAO is implementing key budget and management reforms, including adopting an ethics framework with whistleblower protections; fully implementing the new International Public Service Accounting Standards; and drafting risk registers related to Enterprise Risk Management.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Homeland Security	U.S. Air Force
U.S. Transportation Security Administration	U.S. Federal Aviation Administration
U.S. Department of Transportation	National Transportation Safety Board
U.S. aircraft manufacturing industry	U.S. citizens who travel by air
U.S. manufacturers that ship goods by air	U.S. transportation industry

U.S. support is vital to the success of ICAO's programs to improve global aviation security and safety. ICAO has relied on U.S. commitment and leadership since its inception in 1944. The U.S. is the largest financial contributor to ICAO, contributing 25 percent of ICAO's regular budget and also a voluntary contribution to support ICAO's aviation security program. Strong U.S. support for ICAO is essential to ICAO's efforts to promote global aviation security and safety, reducing the risks of aviation incidents for the American traveling public and U.S. firms shipping goods by air.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2013 request provides for 50 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to ICAO for calendar year 2012, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, and 50 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2013. Calendar year 2013 is the third year of ICAO's 2011-2013 triennial budget. The overall increase for 2013 is to cover inflationary factors.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in CDN Dollars)	53,316	54,766	57,673
United States % Share	25	25	25
United States Assessment (in CDN Dollars)	13,303	13,692	14,418
Approx. Exchange Rate (CDN Dollars to \$1)	0.989	1.027	1.044
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	13,445	13,332	13,810
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	27,657	28,410	29,918
United States % Share	25	25	25
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	6,940	7,103	7,480
ICAO Den-Ice Agreement	341	300	300
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	20,725	20,734	21,590
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	9,436	0	0
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	(10,029)	10,029	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	0	(10,217)	10,108
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	0	(10,645)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	20,132	20,546	21,053

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Labor Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	89,105	94,271	88,362

The International Labor Organization (ILO) works to improve living and working conditions of workers worldwide. The organization promotes respect for fundamental principles and rights at work including 1) the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor; 2) the abolition of child labor; 3) the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation; and 4) freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining. Respect for these principles and rights is a cornerstone of just and democratic societies. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote democratic governance and respect for human rights]*

ILO's Decent Work Agenda protects worker rights, promotes greater opportunities for employment, enhances the coverage and effectiveness of social protection, and strengthens social dialogue. ILO tools for achieving these objectives include the creation and supervision of international labor standards, extensive technical cooperation activities, and the conduct and dissemination of research. Achievement of these objectives can alleviate poverty and increase social stability, as well as create a level playing field for U.S. businesses by forcing other countries to compete more equitably. As workforces in these countries become more skilled and better trained, they contribute to economic prosperity in their own countries, and eventually contribute to U.S. economic growth by acquiring U.S. goods and services. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ILO include:

- Provided extensive support to the G20 Leaders and Labor Ministers such as research, expertise, and policy advice on key labor, employment, and social safety net issues by, for example, producing reports on the global employment outlook and developing a labor force training strategy.
- Mobilized country-based programs that promote concrete measures to end exploitative child labor through the International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC). Since 1995, U.S.-funded IPEC projects have helped more than 90 countries combat child labor while providing educational alternatives to over 900,000 children, helping their families overcome reliance on the labor of their children to meet basic needs.
- Identified major offenders of labor rights and encouraged protection of labor rights as human rights through ILO's standards supervisory system.
- Played a critical role in combating forced labor and creating labor laws that provide for registration of trade unions in Burma for the first time in 39 years. ILO's efforts resulted in the release of numerous individuals sentenced to prison for involvement in labor advocacy and succeeded in removing children from military service.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Provided technical assistance to Colombia for implementation of the 2006 Tripartite Agreement on Freedom of Association and Democracy and capacity-building assistance to help it enforce its labor laws, including recent reforms to achieve the labor commitments contained in the pending U.S.-Colombia Free Trade Agreement and an Action Plan agreed by both countries.
- Provided assistance to member states including Argentina, Bulgaria, Indonesia, Jordan, Mongolia, and South Africa seeking to apply the ILO Global Jobs Pact, which sets out a general framework and policy options that countries can use to formulate their responses to the economic crisis with an emphasis on employment and decent work.
- Partnered with the World Bank's International Finance Corporation through the Better Work program to improve labor practices and competitiveness in labor-intensive industries with large numbers of vulnerable workers, such as agribusiness, apparel, construction, and light manufacturing, contributing to economic development and employment growth by attracting buyers and investors to the developing countries and sectors that participate.
- Operated a Micro-insurance Innovation Facility, which seeks to increase the availability of insurance for low-income families in developing countries, such as livestock insurance for farmers in India.
- Continued monitoring Cambodian garment factories for compliance with national and international standards through the Better Factories Cambodia program, which showed broad improvement on working conditions in those factories.
- Provided ILO member States with tools and assistance to achieve and maintain expanded social protection, including efforts to establish social protection floors in Burkina Faso, Cambodia, El Salvador, Haiti, India, Mozambique, Nepal, and Vietnam.

Current and future priorities include:

- Reporting to the G20 Finance Ministers, in collaboration with the International Monetary Fund, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and World Bank, on the global employment outlook and how the G20 economic reform agenda can contribute to job creation.
- Establishing a knowledge-sharing platform to promote skills development in line with the G20 Training Strategy.
- Continuing to monitor developments in Burma related to freedom of association, including implementation of its new trade union law; and continuing the effort to bring Burma into compliance with its commitments regarding the use of forced labor.
- Developing a social security good practices guide to provide member states with practical guidance and benchmarks to evaluate and enhance their national social protection programs.
- Continuing to provide technical advisory services to support countries' efforts to design, implement, and improve the governance, management and effective delivery of their social security schemes.
- Continuing efforts to combat exploitative child labor in 90 countries through IPEC.
- Continuing assistance to countries implementing fundamental labor principles under Free Trade Agreements with the United States.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Continuing emphasis on Decent Work Country Programs, which are a results-based management tool for delivering an integrated ILO program of assistance to member states.
- Supporting the creation of sustainable, decent jobs at small and medium-sized enterprises in the private and informal sectors through training, technical assistance, and the development of favorable legal and regulatory environments.
- In partnership with the MasterCard Foundation, working to increase global awareness of the challenges facing young people as they move from education to the world of work and to support the improvement of policy making and program development to meet their needs.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

ILO has implemented key budget and management reforms, including the introduction of a new pilot procedure to rigorously track evaluation recommendations, a system of follow-up audits to verify management action to implement recommendations, and new procurement rules and procedures to bring ILO closer in line with those of larger UN system agencies. ILO is also adopting a permanent Independent Oversight Advisory Committee and establishing the Committee's member selection process and terms of reference.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Labor
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. business community

Domestic Policy Council
National Security Council
U.S. organized labor

ILO is a key U.S. partner for achieving international labor and employment-related objectives, such as combating exploitive child labor and promoting worker rights. ILO is an asset to the United States in the implementation of fair labor standards for U.S. Free Trade Agreements and in our efforts to promote worker rights internationally, such as through the Better Work Program. No other international organization has the experience or the expertise to perform this work.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2013 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ILO for calendar year 2012, the first year of ILO's 2012-2013 biennial budget.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	388,796	388,795	361,881
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	85,535	85,535	79,614
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	(197)	0	0
U.S. Requirement (in Swiss Francs)	85,338	85,535	79,614
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to \$1)	0.958	0.907	0.901
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	89,105	94,271	88,362

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Maritime Organization

London, England
(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	1,428	1,353	1,406

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) leads international efforts to improve the safety of ships, ports, and maritime facilities. IMO develops mandatory ship design and operating standards, builds competency in developing countries, and facilitates training of seafarers to create a “culture of safety” at sea. IMO leads global efforts to reduce pollution and prevent maritime environmental disasters.

[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]

IMO promotes world security by setting standards and assisting nations around the world with protecting the world's shipping lanes from terrorism and other security threats, such as preventing the use of commercial shipping as a platform for launching attacks on the United States and other countries.

[Strategic Goal 1 – counter threats to the United States and advance civilian security]

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IMO include:

- Adopted new standards for the energy-efficient design of new ships and the management of energy efficiency of all ships in order to address greenhouse gas emissions from ships.
- Completed the designations of the North America and Caribbean Emission Control Areas to apply the most stringent air emission standards for nitrous oxides, sulfur oxides, and particulate matter off the coasts of the United States, Canada, and U.S. territories in the Caribbean.
- Continued efforts to address the issue of piracy off the coast of Somalia and in Western Africa, particularly in the Gulf of Guinea.
- Continued voluntary audits under the Voluntary Member State Audit Scheme to promote full and complete compliance with mandatory IMO instruments, including new security standards.
- Adopted new amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea and the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships.

Current and future priorities include:

- Institutionalizing a mandatory audit scheme to promote full compliance, especially in developing countries, with mandatory IMO instruments, including new security standards.
- Continuing efforts to develop a mandatory code for the design and operation of ships in Arctic and Antarctic waters.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Continuing efforts to fight piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Malacca Straits, off the Somali coast, and in Western Africa, ensuring the protection of seafarers and reducing threats to supplies of oil, humanitarian shipments, and vital commodities.
- Continuing efforts to promote the control and reduction of the emission of greenhouse gases from international shipping.
- Implementing long-range tracking for security and search and rescue purposes, advancing a U.S. initiative to widen the safety zone for ships approaching U.S. coasts.
- Expanding the technical cooperation program in order to increase the capacity and competency of developing countries to implement IMO mandatory instruments fully.
- Enhancing supply-chain security with emphasis on recovery and reconstitution of the supply chain in the aftermath of natural or man-made maritime incidents.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

The IMO Council recently adopted an internal audit disclosure policy by which member states can request access to internal audit reports from the Head of Internal Oversight Services (IOS).

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Coast Guard	U.S. Navy
U.S. Maritime Administration	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	U.S. owners of maritime facilities
U.S. crew members and passengers	U.S. coastal states and port cities
U.S. maritime equipment and electronics industries	U.S. ship owners and operators

The overwhelming majority of ships that call at U.S. ports are foreign-flagged and foreign-crewed. U.S. leadership at IMO is vital to global efforts to ensure that foreign seafarers and foreign-flagged ships meet international standards. U.S. participation on the IMO Governing Council depends on the timely payment of the U.S. assessed contribution. Diminished U.S. support could undermine efforts to ensure that other nations meet standards and contribute to maritime security and the safety of U.S. passengers and cargo.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2013 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2013, the second year of IMO's biennial budget. The adopted budget contains a decrease of 1.0 percent in assessments in 2012, and an increase of up to 4.0 percent in 2013 to cover mandatory salary and other inflationary increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Pounds)	29,308	29,007	30,170
United States % Share	2.986	2.986	2.986
United States Assessment (in Pounds)	875	866	901
Approx. Exchange Rate (Pounds to \$1)	0.613	0.64	0.641
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,428	1,353	1,406

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Telecommunication Union

Geneva, Switzerland

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	11,080	10,876	11,041

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) facilitates connectivity and interoperability of the world's telecommunications networks, including the Internet, and promotes telecommunications spectrum standards worth billions of dollars to the U.S. telecommunications industry. ITU also provides technical assistance to help developing countries get the resources needed to improve access to telecommunications services around the world. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

ITU facilitates radio-frequency spectrum allocations for military and commercial radio services among member states, including satellite and radar telecommunications. ITU also facilitates development of treaty provisions that allow for new military and scientific uses of telecommunications spectrum at treaty-based conferences. These spectrum allocations are vitally important to U.S. defense and intelligence agencies' communications capabilities. *[Strategic Goal 1 – counter threats to the United States]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ITU include:

- Dispatched emergency telecommunications equipment to areas severely affected by natural disasters, such as the earthquake/tsunamis in Japan and Indonesia.
- Published a set of global targets to make broadband policy universal and boost affordability, particularly in developing countries where only 20 percent of the population has Internet access.
- Published a policy toolkit to help member states comply with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which outlines the responsibilities of governmental and private sector players to provide equal rights for persons with disabilities by the use of technology.
- Published an overview of how Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) can be used for “smart water management” policies, particularly in areas facing droughts and scarcities. Expanding the use of ICTs to monitor climate change assists in the transition towards a green economy.
- Launched the “ITU Cybersecurity Gateway,” an interactive resource on national and international cybersecurity related projects, providing information between civil society, private sector, government, and international organizations working in different areas of cybersecurity.

Current and future priorities include:

- Developing standards for continued development of next generation networks to support uninterrupted network access for nomadic users.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Implementing initiatives approved at the 2010 World Telecommunication Development Conference to expand economic opportunities by ensuring that ITU activities and development assistance support good governance, transparency, and stable regulatory environments.
- Continuing the expansion of U.S.-led work in cybersecurity best practices and promoting U.S. priorities through international standardization based on U.S. concepts of cybersecurity. Coordinating cybersecurity and infrastructure development across the world through strategic partnerships.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

ITU has recently implemented several management reforms, including establishing an independent audit committee; adopting policies on financial disclosure and whistleblower protections; and adopting results-based budgeting to link resources to organization operational plans.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Defense	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
U.S. Department of Homeland Security	Federal Communications Commission
U.S. Department of Commerce	U.S. intelligence and law enforcement agencies
U.S. state and local governments	

ITU's constituency includes virtually all U.S. telecommunications and information communications technology companies. ITU's work in support of radio spectrum management, telecommunications standards, and Internet governance is essential to advancing U.S. strategic priorities for economic growth and national security. U.S. defense, intelligence, and aeronautics agencies depend upon ITU for radio-spectrum management. Full participation in ITU is essential to U.S. influence in setting global regulations and standards that fundamentally impact U.S. telecommunications systems, including satellite transmission, air traffic control, and emergency communications systems.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2013 request provides for 70 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to ITU for calendar year 2012, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2013. Calendar year 2013 is the second year of ITU's 2012-2013 biennial budget. The U.S. assessment is projected to remain at the FY 2012 level for 2013.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	129,924	126,650	128,260
United States % Share	7.343	7.533	7.438
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	9,540	9,540	9,540
Interest on Arrears	408	408	408
U.S. Requirement (in Swiss Francs)	9,948	9,948	9,948
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to \$1)	0.877	0.922	0.901
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	11,345	10,790	11,041
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	7,507	0	0
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	(7,772)	7,772	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	0	(7,685)	7,865
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	0	(7,865)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	11,080	10,876	11,041

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Paris, France

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	78,831	0	78,968

NOTE: In October 2011, a majority of UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) members voted to admit Palestine as a member of UNESCO. Palestinian membership as a state in UNESCO triggered long-standing legislative restrictions on U.S. assessed and voluntary contributions to UNESCO.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) promotes literacy initiatives and access to quality education and communications technologies. UNESCO conducts education programs in over 46 countries, including teacher training and programs focused on women and girls. UNESCO is leading the Education for All initiative, which helps countries focus on achieving six education goals, including enrollment in primary education, youth and adult literacy, and early childhood education. UNESCO's goal of promoting access to quality educational opportunities for children is fundamental to U.S. ideals and the advancement of personal, economic, and political freedom. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote well-being]*

UNESCO promotes free and independent media, respect for human rights, and universal values of justice, freedom, and human dignity. UNESCO supports the preservation of cultural and natural heritage, as well as endangered languages and folklife. UNESCO also supports journalists covering elections and conflicts in many regions of the world. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote respect for human rights]*

UNESCO promotes sustainable development through its programs in the natural sciences sector, which utilize satellite data for the management of natural resources including ecosystems and coastal environments; it also promotes capacity-building in the science and engineering fields, including biotechnology and fresh water research and management. UNESCO's programs help nations develop and maintain the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

UNESCO promotes international understanding by offering curriculum materials, sponsoring workshops, and ministry-level guidance on civic education, human rights education, and inclusive education. By fostering inclusive education, UNESCO promotes democratic values and undercuts extremism by offering a positive alternative message. *[Strategic Goal 6 – advance U.S. interests through public diplomacy]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by UNESCO include:

- Created a new UNESCO Global Partnership for Girls' and Women's Education, which promotes education throughout all phases of life. This initiative brings together governments, civil society, private sector donors, to strengthen women and girls' education with a particular focus on literacy and secondary education.
- Established the International Institute of Peace (IIP) as a UNESCO Category 2 Center at Rutgers University in New Jersey. Co-founded by UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador Forest Whitaker, IIP will focus on promoting a global culture and practice of peace through training in conflict prevention and negotiation.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Continued the Teacher Training Initiative in sub-Saharan Africa, a program designed to improve teacher training in the region. The program is focused on improving the relevance of the curriculum and targeted the disadvantaged through non-formal education programs.
- Created new public-private partnerships with Nokia and other companies to strengthen existing Education for All and UN Literacy Decade initiatives. These partnerships increase UNESCO's capacity to deploy and monitor literacy and education programs.
- Strengthened its Holocaust Education program, which develops curriculum materials, connects teacher and administrators with resources, and advises member states on how to best implement Holocaust Education programs.
- Provided training and assistance in support of independent media in Southeast Europe, Angola, the Great Lakes Region of Africa, the Middle East, East Timor, and Afghanistan, including training and guidance on covering elections and journalist safety.

Current and future priorities include:

- Creating new public-private partnerships to advance science education and increase access to quality education through information and communication technologies.
- Strengthening teacher training, textbooks, and curricula to promote education consistent with democratic ideals and undercut hate and extremism, including anti-racism education and Holocaust Education. UNESCO's influence in education and cultural establishments of developing countries, especially in the Middle East, advances U.S. counter-terrorism objectives.
- Promoting democracy and human rights, including in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other post-conflict countries, through civic education programs and local media development programs committed to the free flow and exchange of information.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

In 2011, the Independent External Evaluation (IEE) ad hoc committee made recommendations for the implementation five Strategic Directions identified in the 2010 IEE report. These recommendations address narrowing the programmatic focus, strengthening the field network, improving coordination and collaboration with other organizations, defining the division of labor within UNESCO, and developing a strategic partnership strategy. UNESCO received approval from the General Conference to begin implementing the first phase of the decentralization strategy, which aims to streamline the field network and encourage greater collaboration among field offices. UNESCO has also begun to implement a new human resources management strategy for 2011-2016. The HR strategy is comprised of three core objectives: improve the delivery capacity of UNESCO, strengthen the field presence, and human resources planning.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Agency for International Development	U.S. Department of Education
U.S. Department of the Interior	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office	U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Library of Congress	Nat'l Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
National Endowment for the Humanities	National Academies of Science

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

National Science Foundation
 Institute of Museum and Library Services
 World Press Freedom Committee
 International Federation of the Red Cross
 Amnesty International
 Americans for UNESCO

National Aeronautics and Space Administration
 The Smithsonian Institution
 Reporters Without Borders International
 International Council of Science
 Rotary International Crescent

UNESCO provides a forum for advancing U.S. commitments to promoting education and literacy for women and girls in developing countries, science diplomacy, press freedom, and cultural heritage. In the education sector, UNESCO has been instrumental in promoting the use of measurable results in literacy and education programs and promoting effective and continuous evaluation of education programs. UNESCO's programs in the natural sciences provide opportunities for the U.S. to work with partners on common goals in the areas of water resource management, tsunami warning and mitigation systems, ocean observation and marine research, and science education and capacity-building. Membership at UNESCO enables the United States to engage fully in the 1972 World Heritage Convention that recognizes and protects the world's outstanding natural and cultural heritage, including 21 World Heritage Sites in the United States. UNESCO's work in calling attention to the killing and jailing of journalists, as well as its efforts to ensure the freedom of the Internet, help focus international scrutiny on those governments which regularly practice media censorship in order to prevent information from reaching their citizens. U.S. companies such as Google, Apple, and Microsoft are partnering with UNESCO to advance core American values including press freedom and access to education.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2013 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2012, the first year of the 2012-2013 biennium and reflects no change from calendar year 2012. UNESCO adopted a no growth budget for the 2012-2013 biennium.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	161,725	161,725	161,725
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	35,580	35,580	35,580
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.746	0.751	0.74
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	47,725	47,376	48,081
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	141,395	141,395	140,395
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	31,107	30,887	30,887
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	78,831	78,263	78,968
Withholding of Assessed Contribution to UNESCO	0	(78,263)	0
Actual U.S. Requirement in Dollars	78,831	0	78,968(1)

(1) The Department of State intends to work with Congress to seek legislation that would provide authority to waive restrictions on paying the U.S. assessed contributions to UNESCO. Should the Congress pass this legislation, this funding is sufficient to cover the FY 2013 UNESCO assessment.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Universal Postal Union

Bern, Switzerland

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	2,485	2,399	2,441

The Universal Postal Union (UPU) sets standards for the worldwide postal system that facilitates exchanges of mail across national borders. The worldwide postal system contributes to economic growth in the United States by facilitating delivery of mail and maintaining affordable postage rates for U.S. mailers. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

UPU promotes measures that improve the security of member state postal services and international exchanges of mail. Security of the international postal network directly benefits other important sectors of the global economy, such as civil aviation. *[Strategic Goal 1 – advance civilian security]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by UPU include:

- Formed a group of security experts to develop technical standards for postal supply chain security that will assist national postal administrations improve their ability to screen mail.
- Developed standards for the transmission of electronic data on postal items for customs purposes similar to those for commercial items carried by private sector delivery firms.
- Continued work to implement an agreement with the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers to create the .post top-level domain. UPU member governments, postal operators, regulators, and private-sector delivery providers and customers will be able to acquire .post domains in order to offer enhanced services and diversify their product portfolios.
- Continued efforts to deploy performance measurement systems for inbound international mail to middle-income countries in addition to systems already in operation in industrialized countries, producing major gains in the speed and quality of international mail service.
- Continued to work towards a compensation system for delivery costs in the destination country for inbound international mail, including a system for classifying postal operators according to their level of development, increasing private sector access to postal delivery markets.

Current and future priorities include:

- Increasing security measures for the international postal network, including deployment of systems to collect data on items of outbound and inbound international mail, and regional training programs for monitoring security levels in postal services worldwide.
- Finalizing work on pilot projects to test the .post top-level domain, and work out procedures for assigning domain names in which the governments of UPU member countries will take part.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Pursuing work aimed at improving addressing systems, and the number of citizens that have postal addresses.
- Completing the deployment of postal performance measurement systems to middle income countries, to be followed by roll-out to large developing nations.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

In 2011, the UPU Council of Administration (CA) adopted proposals to outsource the functions of the UPU Secretariat's ethics officer to another UN specialized agency and the work of its internal auditor to a multinational accounting firm to ensure greater independence and transparency. The CA also approved plans by the Secretariat to seek the services of an ombudsman from an outside source. The Secretariat produced administrative instructions on whistleblower protection and harassment prevention and the CA further instructed it to produce annual reports on personnel issues, which would include information about gender balance and geographical distribution of Secretariat staff.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Postal Service	U.S. Postal Regulatory Commission
U.S. Department of Commerce	Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
U.S. postal equipment suppliers	U.S. bulk mailers and private courier firms
Transportation Security Administration	U.S. Department of Homeland Security

UPU supports a worldwide postal network that enables delivery of over seven billion pieces of mail annually. Without UPU, the United States would have to conclude bilateral postal agreements with 215 separate postal administrations, resulting in considerably higher international postage rates.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2013 request provides for 70 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to UPU for calendar year 2012, which is deferred from FY 2012, plus 30 percent of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2013. The UPU regular budget is assessed according to contributory units, the U.S. share is 50.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	35,439	35,439	35,922
United States % Share	5.784	5.784	5.814
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	2,050	2,050	2,088
English Translation Service	75	75	75
Interest on Arrears	64	64	64
U.S. Requirement (in Swiss Francs)	2,189	2,189	2,227
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to \$1)	0.86	0.922	0.901
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	2,545	2,374	2,472
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	1,590	0	0
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	(1,651)	1,651	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	0	(1,626)	1,663
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	0	(1,694)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	2,485	2,399	2,441

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Health Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	109,403	109,403	109,403

The World Health Organization (WHO) sets standards and coordinates international efforts to prevent, control, and eradicate infectious diseases such as pandemic influenza; major killers such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria; and other eradicable diseases such as polio and measles. WHO is increasingly focusing on emerging public health challenges such as non-communicable diseases. WHO conducts technical cooperation programs with health ministries and over 1,200 health-related institutions around the world. WHO establishes standards on drug and food safety, promotes public health best practices and guidelines, and addresses risks to health from smoking, substance abuse, poor diet, and lack of physical activity. All Americans benefit from WHO's efforts to limit the spread of pandemic influenza and other emerging diseases and health threats before they reach U.S. borders. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote well-being]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by WHO include:

- Rolled out a new, rapid test for tuberculosis (TB) in over 30 countries in 2011. The test provides accurate diagnoses for patients in about 100 minutes, compared to previous tests that can take up to three months. WHO's endorsement of the test bought an immediate price reduction of 75 percent for developing countries, bringing hope for millions of people who are at the highest risk of TB.
- Continued to monitor infectious outbreaks and released the results of a 2011 expert review and evaluation of WHO's activities during the H1N1 pandemic. The review offered constructive criticisms that will help WHO be better prepared for the next international public health emergency.
- Continued targeted polio immunization activities in several African countries, India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan during 2011, with India making the most progress with no new cases (to date) in 2011.
- Continued to promote the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, which had been ratified by 174 countries at the end of 2011; the Convention provides a firm basis for nations to enact strong legislation, policies, and concerted action against tobacco.
- Promoted global awareness of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through the first Global Ministerial Conference on Healthy Lifestyles and Non-Communicable Disease Control, held in Moscow in April 2011; and the September 2011 United Nations High-Level Meeting on the Prevention and Control of NCDs, which adopted a first-ever Political Declaration on the Prevention and Control of NCDs through a coordinated global response to the challenge of NCDs.
- Released a new meningococcal A vaccine in late 2010 through the Meningitis Vaccine Project. The first vaccine designed specifically for Africa, meningococcal A vaccine holds promise to rid a major portion of Africa, stretching from Senegal to Ethiopia, of the primary cause of epidemic meningitis.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Continued to promote the safety, quality, and efficacy of medicines, vaccines, and diagnostics through the WHO Prequalification Program, which conducts site visits and evaluations of manufacturers in developing countries such as India and China.
- Continued promotion of malaria control programs, providing updated guidance to countries on best practices for malaria prevention, control, and treatment, and technical assistance in support of the distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets to protect over 578 million people in sub-Saharan Africa from 2008 to 2010.
- Continued to support African countries and other developing countries in accelerating progress towards attainment of the Millennium Development Goals related to maternal and newborn health.
- Continued to promote Member State implementation of the International Health Regulations and their development of core competencies, which enable improved global surveillance, reporting, and response to public health events of international concern.

Current and future priorities include:

- Completing the job of polio eradication, which will allow for shifting tens of millions of dollars to other public health needs.
- Preventing an epidemic of H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza by continuing to work with countries and other organizations on preparedness plans and applying lessons-learned from the H1N1 pandemic.
- Containing outbreaks of diseases and other public health events of international concern through International Health Regulations that give WHO the authority to make recommendations to counter public health emergencies of international concern.
- Extending disease surveillance capacity through the WHO Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network, linking a large number of partners worldwide for rapid identification and coordinated responses to increased health threats with global impacts.
- Promoting improved access to affordable drugs and protecting drug patents by engaging with member states and the U.S.-based global pharmaceutical industry.
- Continuing to focus on activities that address non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, chronic respiratory diseases, and cancer, and related risk-factors, reflecting the rise in these diseases in developing countries.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

In 2011, WHO convened a special session of the Executive Board to address organization-wide reform. The reform agenda focuses efforts on strengthening country offices, promoting collaboration, strategically relocating programs and operations, and improving knowledge management. The organization reform strategy also addresses human resources priorities, such as streamlining of recruitment and selection processes, improving performance management processes, implementing a mobility and rotation framework, and enhancing staff development. WHO has developed a comprehensive and integrated risk management approach for the administrative functions of the Organization, following a pilot phase, which covered the organization's management functions.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
 U.S. Agency for International Development U.S. Food and Drug Administration
 U.S. pharmaceutical and medical industries U.S. National Institutes of Health
 U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Addressing the rapid spread of disease across borders requires international cooperation. The U.S. benefits from WHO-sponsored cooperation on vital aspects of global health security, including containment of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, preventing the spread of avian influenza and other emerging diseases, as well as addressing and strengthening biosecurity measures. Continued U.S. support is essential to the effectiveness of WHO's programs. Diminished U.S. participation in a WHO-coordinated global response to a major disease outbreak would significantly impact the ability of the U.S. to protect its citizens both at home and abroad.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2013 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to the WHO regular budget for calendar year 2012, the first year of WHO's 2012-2013 biennial budget. For the fifth consecutive year, there is no increase in the assessed budget. The Tax Equalization Fund creates pay parity for staff regardless of whether they are required to pay national income taxes on their WHO salary. All WHO member states receive a credit towards their assessed contribution based on the current sum to their credit in the Tax Equalization Fund. For the U.S. and other member states that require staff members to pay income taxes on their WHO salaries, the credit is adjusted to offset the amount WHO pays to reimburse these staff members for taxes paid.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	504,420	504,420	504,420
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	110,972	110,972	110,972
Less: Tax Equalization Fund Credit	(1,569)	(1,569)	(1,569)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	109,403	109,403	109,403

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Intellectual Property Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	1,216	1,224	1,264

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) provides systems for registering and protecting patents, trademarks, and industrial designs internationally. These systems open markets, encourage international investment, and preserve economic benefits for originators of intellectual property (IP). Thousands of U.S. patent and trademark filers depend on WIPO-administered systems for patent and trademark protection around the world every year. Additionally, WIPO provides training and workforce development projects that reinforce international protection of intellectual property rights through legal and judicial reforms in countries around the world. WIPO also provides dispute resolution services that offer litigants an alternative to costly court proceedings. *[Strategic Objective 3 – promote sustainable economic growth and democratic governance]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by WIPO include:

- Administered approximately 164,300 applications for patent protection under the Patent Cooperation Treaty System in 2010, of which U.S. inventors filed 44,890 applications.
- Received 37,533 applications for trademark protection under the Madrid System in 2010, the latest year for which data was available, of which U.S. businesses filed 3,897 applications.
- Created a public-private consortium of major pharmaceutical companies and NGOs to address neglected tropical diseases, an issue of great interest to the developing world.
- Initiated capacity building projects in developing countries in accordance with the WIPO Development Agenda, including important projects on Technology Transfer and Open Collaboration.
- Invested over \$48 million dollars in development assistance projects, targeting countries with potential markets for economic growth and international investment that would benefit from improved intellectual property infrastructure and increased skill levels.
- Trained thousands of individuals through WIPO's Worldwide Academy during 2010-2011. The training focused on intellectual property rights through on-site and distance learning courses.

Current and future priorities include:

- Conducting a diplomatic conference in Beijing during June 2012 to conclude a treaty on the protection of audiovisual performances. The treaty will fill a gap in the international copyright system and make it easier for American actors to get paid for their work.
- Continuing work on a two-year program on copyright exceptions and limitations to facilitate access to copyrighted works for blind and visually impaired persons.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Launching new multimedia public outreach on public health and safety dangers associated with IP infringement, including capacity building workshops in developing countries.
- Further streamlining of WIPO registration services in areas such as patents and trademarks, allowing increased access and cost efficiencies for filers.
- Increasing assistance to developing countries to combat counterfeiting and piracy, and to create a more transparent business environment for U.S. investors.
- Expanding training opportunities through partnerships that expand technical assistance on intellectual property issues, especially in Africa and Asia.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

The WIPO Director-General is continuing with several initiatives to stimulate the development of a more responsive, accountable, and service-oriented organizational culture: a new performance management and staff development system; financial disclosure requirements for senior management; the adoption of a Code of Ethics and an ethics officer position; the revision of the contractual framework for staff; complete revision of the Staff Rules and Regulations; and the creation of a customer service strategy and structure.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office	U.S. National Association of Broadcasters
U.S. Biotechnology Industry Association	Motion Picture Association of America
U.S. Library of Congress Copyright Office	U.S. International Intellectual Property Alliance
U.S. American Intellectual Property Law Association	
U.S. Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturing Association	

The protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights is vitally important to the economic interests of thousands of U.S. patent and trademark filers including U.S. manufacturers, innovators, researchers, and the entertainment industry. U.S. representation in WIPO-facilitated negotiations on important issues such as filing requirements or fee amounts benefits U.S. innovators and entrepreneurs by protecting their ability to file for and obtain protection outside the United States.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2013 request provides funding for the U.S. assessed contribution to WIPO for calendar year 2012, the first year of WIPO's 2012-2013 biennial budget. Well over 90 percent of WIPO's gross income comes from fees that WIPO charges applicants for trademark and patent protection.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	17,237	17,237	17,237
United States % Share	6.611	6.611	6.611
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	1,139	1,139	1,139
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to \$1)	0.937	0.931	0.901
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,216	1,224	1,264

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Meteorological Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	14,126	14,671	15,686

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) provides free, real-time, unrestricted exchanges of weather-related data, products, and services that are critical to U.S. economic interests in the agricultural, aviation, shipping, energy, and defense sectors. WMO resources bolster domestic U.S. weather initiatives, including upper air observations for commercial aviation; and the U.S. National Weather Service's National Data Buoy Center. WMO also supports environmental protection efforts by serving as the Secretariat for the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the World Climate Research Program, the Global Climate Observing System, and the Group on Earth Observations.

[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]

WMO facilitates real-time access to weather data, forecasts, and warnings that enable the United States and other nations to predict and prepare for natural disasters resulting from severe weather events. WMO initiatives include early warning systems for flash floods and hurricanes; preparedness and disaster risk reduction activities; and support for the International Dissemination Infrastructure and Emergency Managers Warning Information Network. *[Strategic Goal 4 – support disaster mitigation]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent WMO accomplishments include:

- Launched an online inventory of socio-economic tools for public policy makers, meteorologists, and emergency planners to help determine areas for future development in optimizing energy costs, monitoring droughts, and mitigating floods.
- Enhanced the global distribution of weather, water, and climate data used for natural disaster warnings, including critical hurricane warnings and bulletins to the United States and the Caribbean.
- Endorsed a U.S. proposal to facilitate international coordination of operational space weather services and data products in advance of the 2012 solar maximum to protect satellites, electric power grids, GPS navigation systems, and mobile phone and internet communication technologies.
- Revised educational standards for aviation forecasters and aviation industry meteorological services which the United States and other nations rely on for domestic and international air travel.
- Urged member states to take action to protect ocean observation platforms from intentional or unintentional damage, including U.S. ocean observing systems that provide critical data for forecasts of tsunamis, severe weather, hurricanes, and daily information needed for the shipping industry.
- Advanced a multi-national effort to develop a Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) that will improve access to climate information that the United States and other nations use to make sound health, food security, transportation and water resource management decisions.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Current and future priorities include:

- Increasing airline safety by improving coordination of operational standards for environmental events that affect aviation, such as volcanic eruptions.
- Working with the private sector to identify data requirements for the catastrophic insurance and weather risk management markets.
- Continuing to strengthen the forecasting and warning capabilities of developing countries to mitigate the economic and humanitarian effects of natural disasters.
- Developing the Global Integrated Polar Prediction Service that will become the foundation for service-driven forecasting in the polar region.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

WMO has implemented the International Public Service Accounting Standards; adopted an independent Audit Committee; approved a risk management policy; and developed a new integrated budget model. WMO is requiring financial disclosure from all senior officials and staff with fiduciary responsibilities; formalizing a process selecting an External Auditor; filling the role of ethics officer; and implementing a program monitoring and evaluation plan.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Federal Aviation Administration
U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration
U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
U.S. Department of Defense, Air Weather and Fleet Weather Agencies
U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Agency for International Development

The United States depends on WMO to coordinate global observation systems that monitor weather, climate, and environmental trends around the world. The United States has internationally mandated responsibilities to provide hurricane forecast guidance to Caribbean and Central American states, global aviation meteorological products, and global environmental data.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2013 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2012, the first year of WMO's quadrennial budget. The 2012 level reflects a 4.4 percent increase in assessed contributions over four years, with the increase taking effect in the first year. The increase maintains the WMO regular budget at its existing level, compensating for a decrease in other sources of income.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	62,450	62,450	65,250
United States % Share	21.64	21.66	21.66
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	13,514	13,527	14,133
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to \$1)	0.957	0.922	0.901
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	14,126	14,671	15,686

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organization of American States

Washington, D.C., United States

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	48,148	49,605	51,093

The Organization of American States (OAS) advances democratic governance through electoral observations and special missions throughout the region, including Haiti, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Colombia, and along the border of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. OAS promotes human rights, including freedom of expression, in countries such as Cuba, Venezuela, Colombia and Nicaragua, through the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote respect for human rights]*

OAS has facilitated the resolution of armed and political conflicts in numerous Western Hemisphere nations and conducts a wide range of highly respected capacity building and training programs that address security threats related to terrorism, narcotics trafficking, crime, document fraud, smuggling, and small weapons and landmines. *[Strategic Goal 1 – advance civilian security]*

OAS promotes sustainable economic development through the coordination of country-led initiatives focused on: renewable energy, energy efficiency, cleaner production, and sustainable land and forests use. OAS also promotes economic development through programs designed to enhance the productivity and competitiveness of the trade, tourism, science and technology, and small and medium business sectors. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

OAS facilitates programs that improve the lives of citizens in the Hemisphere through programs such as the Inter-American Social Protection Network, which strengthens the capacity of social development agencies to implement social protection programs to eradicate extreme poverty and facilitate greater cross-sectoral cooperation, and the Inter-American Program on Education for Democratic Values, which supports the development of educational programs on democratic citizenship. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote democratic governance]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent OAS accomplishments include:

- Combated human trafficking by promoting policies and providing training for consular officials, prosecutors and investigators, plus regional seminars throughout the hemisphere, including Haiti, to enable member states to prevent and combat trafficking in persons.
- Provided stockpile management and destruction assistance to the states of Central America, destroying excess and confiscated firearms, ammunition, and explosives to prevent stockpile leaks and eliminate the dangers posed by aging and volatile explosives.
- Continued providing firearms marking equipment to member states to combat arms trafficking and to assist states to come into compliance with their obligations under the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Supported a hemispheric Anti-Corruption Fund to assist member states in fulfilling commitments under the 1996 Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, as well as implementing country specific recommendations via the follow-up mechanism.
- Promoted democracy through numerous Electoral Observation Missions (EOMs) in the hemisphere to include Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Colombia, among others. The EOM in Nicaragua shed light on several irregularities and provided the international community and the Nicaraguan people with important information that will likely lead to improvement of the electoral process.
- Established a Clearinghouse for the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA) to advance energy sustainability and low-carbon economic growth in the hemisphere, facilitating Ministerial and working-level dialogues on long-term sustainable energy solutions, providing technical assistance to support the commercialization of government-endorsed energy projects.
- Improved measurement capabilities of National Metrology Institutes (NMIs) and increased understanding of the need for a strong measurement and standards infrastructure to facilitate trade and support economic growth and development.
- Hosted a regional workshop in partnership with the Regional Small Business Development Centers (SBDC) of the University of Texas at San Antonio and the Caribbean Export Development Agency, which aims to create a network of sustainable small business assistance networks throughout the Caribbean based on the U.S. Small Business Development Centers model. The newly created network will be linked with existing partner programs in the U.S., Mexico, Colombia, El Salvador and the countries of Central America to share program best practices and to connect their clients with multilateral international trade opportunities.
- Coordinated the meeting of the Inter-American Network of Competitiveness authorities, which provided the venue for the region's government leaders to work in partnership with the private sector, academia, and civil society to improve competitiveness to foster greater economic prosperity. Ministers of Economy gathered to adopt ten competitiveness principles that will be used as benchmarks for achieving the competitiveness goals of the region.
- Coordinated the Nineteenth Inter-American Travel Congress under the theme 'Tourism: A challenge for addressing poverty,' where Tourism Ministers exchanged experiences and the latest practices in the area of sustainable tourism and adopted initiatives to increase the market share of this industry for small- and medium-sized businesses.
- Refined an "early warning system" to monitor the state of democracy in member states and address conflicts and threats to democracy under the Inter-American Democratic Charter.

Current and future priorities include:

- Providing humanitarian aid to Haiti through the Pan-American Development Foundation, including institutional support to the Government of Haiti re-focusing the Inter-American system on Haiti's long-term recovery and reconstruction.
- Continuing to work closely with Haiti and the Dominican Republic's investment promotion agencies in the exchange of best practices to attract investment in Haiti, using a public-private partnership approach in cooperation with OAS Member States.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Expanding partnership with the University of Texas at San Antonio, Small Business Administration, Caribbean Export Development Agency, Mexican Association of Centers for the Development of Small Businesses, and the Central American entity responsible for the promotion of micro and small enterprises to support the expansion of the small business development center model across the Caribbean to promote entrepreneurial competitiveness and to help businesses identify new opportunities that bolster job creation and sustainable development.
- As a follow-up to the Fifth Americas Competitiveness Forum, continue to support the Inter-American Competitiveness Network, focusing on institutionalizing a permanent dialogue among high level competitiveness authorities for the adoption of public policies based on the ten competitiveness principles that were approved by the Ministers of Economy.
- Supporting member state efforts to use intellectual property to promote creativity, innovation, and differentiation of distinctive products, origin, traditions and culture through workshops covering countries in South America.
- Continuing to deploy special democracy practitioner teams, stringent electoral observation mission standards, and electoral protocols to assess the democratic status of elections in states where democracy faces threats from the growing presence of alternate concepts such as the “participatory democracy” advocated by Venezuela and Bolivia.
- Continuing engagement to consolidate democratic gains made in Colombia and strengthen civil registries and voter rolls in Haiti, the Eastern Caribbean, Paraguay, El Salvador and other member states.
- Supporting appropriate responses to threats on freedom of expression and abuses by governments, particularly in states such as Venezuela, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Cuba, where OAS will remain a strong voice for democratic transition.
- Continuing to address the political dimensions of corruption that weaken democracy through workshops for newly-elected legislators, draft model legislation, and civil society strengthening.
- Continuing to support ongoing mine clearance efforts in Colombia, which reduce the threat to civilian populations from landmines and explosive remnants of war.
- Addressing cyber security and cyber crime through the OAS Cyber Security Initiative, which combines the efforts of Inter-American Committee against Terrorism, the meetings of Justice or other Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas, and the Inter-American Telecommunications Commission to assist member states in establishing Cyber Security Incident Response Teams, combating cyber crime, and cooperating on regulatory matters.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

OAS has established a Working Group on the Review of OAS Programs to assess OAS programs, general standards, budget, income sources, and mandates. OAS is continuing its work to institute a results-based budget based on a thorough review of priorities of Member States with a view to demonstrate results, modify the indirect cost policy, and address building repairs, fundraising, and related human resource issues.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Defense	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Department of Commerce	U.S. Department of Education
U.S. Department of Energy	Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
Office of National Drug Control Policy	U.S. Department of Justice
Consumer Product Safety Commission	U.S. Electoral Assistance Commission
U.S. Agency for International Development	U.S. Department of the Interior
Federal Trade Commission	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
U.S. Department of Labor	World Bank
Inter-American Development Bank	African Union
Amnesty International	Human Rights Watch

OAS enables the United States to pursue policy goals by engaging with the Summit of the Americas process and the Inter-American system. U.S. policy strives for an inter-American community where all governments are elected democratically and where all people have equal access to opportunity for economic and social advancement. OAS provides a forum for the United States to work with partners who share the determination to deliver the benefits of democracy. OAS relies on the United States for almost sixty percent of its assessed budget and the ability to make payroll at its Washington D.C. headquarters.

Explanation of Estimate

The U.S. pays its assessed contributions to OAS in quarterly installments. The FY 2013 request provides for one quarter of the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2012, plus three quarters of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2013. The FY 2013 request reflects a three percent increase in the OAS budget for inflationary cost increases and increased staff costs.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	81,575	84,023	86,545
United States % Share	59.47	59.47	59.47
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	48,513	49,968	51,468
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	11,763	0	0
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	(12,128)	12,128	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	0	(12,492)	12,492
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	0	(12,867)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	48,148	49,605	51,093

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Pan American Health Organization

Washington, D.C., United States

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	60,503	63,094	65,686

The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) leads regional public health efforts to address communicable diseases such as malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, measles, rubella, dengue fever, pandemic influenza, and non-communicable diseases that are the major cause of death and disease in the Americas. PAHO partners with member states on a range of public health matters, and increases access of poor and vulnerable groups to quality healthcare. Healthcare inequities within and among countries are greater in the Americas than in any other part of the world. The United States benefits from PAHO's efforts to contain diseases before they reach U.S. borders. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote well-being]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by PAHO include:

- Engaged with countries throughout the Western Hemisphere in 2011 on addressing non-communicable diseases such as cancer, diabetes, and cardiovascular and chronic lung diseases and their related risk-factors.
- Collaborated closely with the United Nations and World Health Organization at the United Nations High-Level Meeting on the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) in September 2011, which adopted a first-ever Political Declaration on the Prevention and Control of NCDs through a coordinated global response to the challenge of NCDs.
- Enhanced disaster preparedness during 2011 by promoting “healthy spaces” that protect children and workers from exposure to environmental risks including contaminated water and untreated waste, infestations of mosquitoes, exposures to industrial and agricultural chemicals, and vulnerabilities to natural and manmade disasters.
- Provided technical cooperation during 2011 to help member countries implement tobacco control measures recommended in the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC).
- Released an assessment on lessons learned from the Haiti earthquake and cholera epidemic of 2010, with the aim to improve the health sector’s response in major disasters in the future.
- Began implementation of a “Safe Hospitals” initiative with the goal to improve the safety of health facilities and services in disasters.
- Supported efforts by food safety regulatory agencies on planning and policymaking, legislation and advocacy, human resources training, adaptation and implementation of standards, and research on malnutrition and food-borne illness.
- Achieved a coverage rate of over 95 percent for vaccine-preventable diseases, thus reducing the mortality and morbidity of such diseases throughout the hemisphere.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Coordinated the Americas response to the H1N1 outbreak, which originated in Mexico, ensuring close collaboration with all affected countries, as well as facilitating member country access to the donated H1N1 vaccine. PAHO mobilized interdisciplinary teams of experts to provide technical assistance to affected countries throughout the region.
- Improved member states' national preparedness and response plans for pandemic influenza and provided assistance with implementation of the WHO International Health Regulations.
- Expanded coverage efforts to combat tuberculosis to more than 85 percent region-wide, using directly-observed short course-coverage treatment techniques and assisting with collaborative activities to address HIV/TB in 12 countries.
- Managed a revolving fund for vaccine and other procurements used by a majority of countries in the region to facilitate cost-effective bulk purchasing of essential vaccines, medicines, and other medical commodities.
- Continued to reduce maternal mortality and increase child survival rates in the region through the application of best practices on maternal and child health.
- Strengthened the institutional capacity of eight countries to control malaria within their borders.

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing immunization strategies to eradicate measles, eliminate rubella and congenital rubella syndrome, introduce new and underutilized vaccines, and achieve and maintain a region-wide coverage rate of 95 percent or more for all vaccines.
- Increasing efforts to address non-communicable diseases such as cancer, diabetes, and cardiovascular and chronic lung diseases and their related risk-factors, which account for almost 60 percent of mortality in the Americas.
- Engaging with host governments, primarily health ministries, to guide policy formulation and implementation, increase disease surveillance, and gather data for evidence-based policies and engagement on a range of technical issues.
- Strengthening health systems, ensuring sufficient and adequately trained health personnel in countries throughout the hemisphere, and increasing efforts to incorporate new population groups into national systems for health protection.
- Improving nutrition and food security, especially for children and pregnant women, and harmonizing laws and regulations on food safety.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

PAHO has focused on strengthening its ethics office, which provides guidance, advice, and training to staff, and is also responsible for investigating alleged misconduct, harassment, and violations of the organization's Code of Ethical Principles and Conduct. The ethics office also acts as the coordinator for PAHO's Integrity and Conflict Management System, oversees the Ethics Help Line, and serves on the Standing Committee on Asset Protection and Loss Prevention. In addition, the Director has initiated

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

changes to the criteria for selecting a chair for the Board of Appeal, which resulted from a comprehensive review of PAHO's Integrity and Conflict Management System.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
U.S. Agency for International Development
U.S.-based pharmaceutical and medical industries

U.S. participation in PAHO recognizes the political, health, and humanitarian objectives and interests the U.S. has in collaborating with its neighbors on health matters, as well as the direct benefits to the U.S. of greater protection against infectious diseases throughout the region. PAHO relies on the U.S. assessed contribution for 60 percent of its regular budget. Diminished U.S. support could have a crippling impact on the organization financially and politically.

Explanation of Estimate

The U.S. pays its assessed contributions to PAHO in quarterly installments. The FY 2013 request provides funding for two quarterly payments for calendar year 2012 and two quarterly payments for calendar year 2013. The request also provides for the PAHO Tax Equalization Fund, which reimburses U.S. staff members who pay national income taxes on their PAHO earnings. Reimbursement of employees' income taxes creates pay parity between employees from nations that levy taxes on income from international organizations (which includes the U.S.) and nations that do not. The Tax Equalization Fund is an alternative to tax reimbursement agreements in place at many other international organizations.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	93,200	96,200	96,200
United States % Share	59.445	59.445	59.445
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	55,403	57,186	57,186
Tax Equalization Fund	5,100	8,500	8,500
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	60,503	65,686	65,686
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	30,251	0	0
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	(30,251)	30,251	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	0	(32,843)	32,843
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	0	(32,843)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	60,503	63,094	65,686

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture

San Jose, Costa Rica

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	16,359	16,360	16,360

The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) promotes sustainable agriculture and rural development through technical cooperation, innovation, and specialized knowledge. IICA supports the development of science-based agricultural policies and provides technical cooperation in priority areas such as adaptation to climate change, biotechnology, food security, food safety, rural development, and support for women farmers. The United States benefits directly and indirectly from IICA's ability to influence agricultural issues in the hemisphere in such areas as trade and food safety. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

IICA supports the capacity of the agriculture sector in the Western Hemisphere to advance sustainable development and improve the lives of citizens in the hemisphere, including contributing to food security, rural development, food safety, and participation of women in agriculture. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote well-being]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IICA include:

- Continued strengthening institutional capacity in Latin American and Caribbean countries to implement food safety and animal and plant health standards (sanitary and phyto-sanitary or SPS standards) that are consistent with the World Trade Organization's SPS Agreement governing when nations may establish regulations that are stricter than international standards without contradicting their free-trade commitments.
- Strengthened cooperation with the World Trade Organization's SPS Committee, the World Health Organization, *Codex Alimentarius*, IPPC, various USDA agencies, Universities and Centers of excellence in the United States addressing sanitary and phytosanitary issues and food safety.
- Continued support for the implementation of the Biosafety Protocol in Latin American and Caribbean countries. The Biosafety Protocol aims to ensure the safe handling and use of living modified organisms that may have an effect on biological diversity.
- Supported capacity building and institutional strengthening for biotechnology and biosafety in Costa Rica, Bolivia, and Chile.
- Continued to work with the UN World Food Program (WFP) to implement the Purchase for Progress Program in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, helping farmers in these countries to participate in WFP's procurement program for purchasing staple food.
- Formulated and negotiated several projects for competitive agriculture in the Northern, Central, Andean and Southern Regions through networks for technological innovation, and strengthened

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

relationships with the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, which promotes agricultural research related to sustainable development worldwide.

- Continued the promotion of technological innovations to improve productivity of small and medium-size farmers. Strengthened mechanisms for information and knowledge exchange. Advanced the development of frameworks and institutional capacities to promote linking small producers to markets.
- Participated in a project for climate change adaptation and mitigation that includes Mexico, Central America, Colombia and Dominican Republic.
- Served as the technical secretariat of the Market Information Organization of the Americas, to provide timely agricultural market information to member states.
- Reduced internal costs and made more efficient use of its resources and capacities and improved administrative, financial, and support systems to enhance technical cooperation programs.
- Fostered alliances with key strategic partners (e.g. CGIAR, FAO, ECLAC) to develop complementary technical cooperation programs and avoid duplication of efforts.
- Administered \$155 million in externally funded projects and signed approximately 200 agreements with other organizations.
- Launched the General Directorate's Competitive Fund which resulted in 17 proposals selected totaling \$1.3 million.
- Advanced the creation of the Virtual School for Food Inspectors for Central America and Dominican Republic.

Current and future priorities include:

- Continue strengthening national capacities and institutional and regulatory frameworks for development and safe use of biotechnology to improve productivity and competitiveness and sustainable use of genetic resources.
- Continue supporting implementation of the U.S. Feed the Future Initiative in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, and regionally as it expands.
- Promoting and developing methods for regional research and innovation networks focusing on agriculture adaptation to climate change.
- Promoting, in cooperation with USDA, the effective participation of the LAC countries in international forums on SPS, with particular emphasis on the *Codex Alimentarius*.
- Contributing to the Sixth Summit of the Americas with the paper "Food Security and Agriculture in Small and Medium Scale in Latin America and the Caribbean".
- Promoting harmonization of national and regional food safety regulations with international standards. Promoting regional harmonization of food inspection protocols to facilitate trade.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Strengthening capacities among regional animal and plant health organizations for disease and pests' prevention and control.
- Supporting design, implementation, and evaluation of national agricultural innovation systems, and assist in designing policies and strategies for improving agricultural research and extension services.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture	Organization of American States (OAS)
Inter-American Development Bank	Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative	World Food Program
UN Food and Agriculture Organization	World Bank
International Food Policy Research Institute	Agency for International Development (USAID)
International Fund for Agriculture Development	various U.S. universities

U.S. leadership is vital to the success of IICA's technical cooperation programs. The United States participates in all governing body meetings including the biennial Inter-American Board of Agriculture comprised of its Member Country Ministers of Agriculture. IICA's on-going operations are directly tied to U.S. participation and annual assessed contributions, which provide nearly sixty percent of the organization's regular operating budget. Diminished U.S. support would significantly compromise IICA's ability to operate at current levels.

Explanation of Estimate

The United States pays its assessed (quota) contributions to IICA in quarterly installments. The FY 2013 request provides for one quarter of the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2012 plus three quarters of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2013. No increase in the assessed budget is projected in 2013.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	27,509	27,509	27,510
United States % Share	59.47	59.47	59.47
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	16,359	16,360	16,360
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	4,090	0	0
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	(4,090)	4,090	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	0	(4,090)	4,090
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	0	(4,090)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	16,359	16,360	16,360

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Pan American Institute of Geography and History

Mexico City, Mexico

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	324	324	324

The Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH) coordinates cartographical, geographical, historical, and geophysical studies used for a variety of purposes from natural disaster preparedness to defining disputed borders, including borders between Guatemala and Belize, and Honduras and El Salvador. PAIGH's PanAmerican Agenda 2010-2020 promotes capacity building for disaster risk reduction and climate change sustainability in the Americas. *[Strategic Goal 4 – support disaster mitigation]*

PAIGH promotes and stimulates cooperation among the specialized institutions of the Americas, serving as a forum for information exchange and providing training in sustainable development, urban planning, and environmental management. The United States benefits from improved access to cartographic, geospatial, and environmental monitoring data for the Americas. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by PAIGH include:

- Established the web based Pan-American Professional Network for sharing research news, technological advances, and conference notices between professionals in geography, cartography, history, and geophysics within the Americas.
- Created a Pan-American laboratory, in collaboration with the Mexican Meteorological Institute and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, for tracking natural disasters, the first major ongoing activity to track and map on a daily basis smoke and fire plumes in Mexico, Central America, and southern United States.
- Conducted Central American cross border spatial data integration participatory based workshops to harmonize regional geospatial base data layers for public access and increase Central American regional collaboration for disaster management and climate change monitoring initiatives.
- Provided capacity training, in collaboration with the International Hydrographic Organization, to Haiti's Hydrographic and Oceanographic Institute for nautical charting and coastal monitoring.
- Designed and delivered a symposium on natural disaster response preparation using advanced geospatial technologies that was conducted in Panama City, Panama, in conjunction with the Joint Technical Meetings of the Institute.
- Developed and funded a project to replace critical historical archives in Haiti damaged by the earthquake by replicating them for other archives around with World and providing new information technology and training to the Haitian archives.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ongoing activities and current priorities:

- Supporting technological advancements related to web portals and geospatial data applications related to natural disaster planning and environmental management for South America through the GEOSUR program.
- Promoting development of Geographic Names programs and methodologies within Latin American nations and supporting standardization of geospatial data documentation in Latin America.
- Providing analysis of final results of a geospatial survey documenting the level of National Spatial Data Infrastructure, Global Map geospatial activities, and geospatial data availability within the Americas.
- Coordinating Transboundary Amazon Basin cross border geospatial data integration workshop to mitigate environmental challenges in the Brazilian and Peruvian Amazon
- In collaboration with Mexico, supporting the improvement of drought monitoring in Northern Mexico and the Pacific South West by installing a network of GPS stations to monitor water vapor and precipitation estimates from satellite imagery.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency	U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin.	U.S. Census Bureau
U.S. Library of Congress	U.S. public and private universities
Smithsonian Institution	U.S. Department of Defense
International Cartographic Association	American Geographical Society
Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network	Association of American Geographers

PAIGH's ongoing operations rely heavily on U.S. annual financial contributions and participation in the management of the organization. The United States provides nearly 60 percent of PAIGH's operating budget. In addition to financial contributions, U.S. agencies, universities, and private organizations that participate in PAIGH make in-kind contributions of personnel and materials.

Explanation of Estimate

This request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to PAIGH for calendar year 2013. The request does not anticipate an increase in the assessed budget for 2013.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	563	563	563
United States % Share	57.59	57.59	57.59
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	324	324	324

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Paris, France

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	85,527	83,818	85,147

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) promotes economic growth through market-oriented reforms, more efficient uses of resources, and better governance in thirty-three member states and more than 70 non-member countries. As a policy forum and source of highly valued statistics, OECD develops best practices and disciplines, and coordinates a broad spectrum of economic, social, and scientific policies. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

OECD assesses the integrity of international financial systems and provides guidance to members on improvements that help counter the abuse of financial systems by terrorists and criminals. OECD's efforts are helping to prevent terrorist financing, money laundering, and intellectual property infringement, saving U.S. companies millions of dollars. *[Strategic Goal 3 – advance civilian security]*

OECD has developed initiatives to promote governance capacity in developing countries, including an Anti-Bribery Convention and good corporate governance principles that help reduce bribery and ensure sound management and the integrity of corporations, financial institutions, and markets. U.S. businesses and financial institutions benefit from OECD's work to promote free markets, economic growth, and financial stability. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote democratic governance]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by OECD include:

- Committed to making 100 percent of its data freely available in an open format by mid-2015, consistent with the Open Government Partnership.
- Approved the Recommendation on Principles for Internet Policy Making in December 2011. This decision helps to ensure that the Internet will remain open and unrestricted.
- Expanded and reformulated the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes. The newly reconstituted forum works with member jurisdictions to fight tax fraud by implementing and strengthening information exchange agreements and transparency, helping the United States and other jurisdictions to enforce their tax laws.
- Supported the Group of 20 (G20) through work on the Global Forum on Tax, fossil fuel subsidies, and the Anti-Bribery Convention. OECD has led or participated in a number of efforts that have helped shape key global issues and influence G20 activities. For example, its work on the impact of fossil fuel subsidies supported the G20 Leaders' pledge to phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies.
- Increased the level of U.S. exports by at least \$1 billion annually and provided over \$800 million in annual savings to U.S. taxpayers through Export Credit and Tied Aid rules.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Developed and promoted policies and recommendations that contribute to the reduction of money laundering and terrorist financing through the Financial Action Task Force.
- Strengthened anti-corruption efforts by making information on prosecutions by country publically available, increasing accountability and helping companies prevent and detect bribery through the Good Practice Guidance on Internal Controls, Ethics, and Compliance.
- Promoted clean energy through the development of roadmaps for specific low-carbon technologies.
- Continued to engage with more than 70 non-member countries, including Russia, China, India, Brazil, Ukraine, Egypt, and Jordan, providing important advice to reformers in each country aimed at strengthening market forces and improving governance, thereby enhancing conditions for global economic growth.
- Expanded OECD's membership –Russia is currently working through the accession process; thereby encouraging Russia to make domestic reforms and become a more responsible international actor.
- Undertook a regulatory reform project in Indonesia similar to the one that was done in China and India. The review aimed to reform or eliminate regulations that raise unnecessary obstacles to competition, innovation, trade and growth. OECD has already completed regulatory reform assessments of 22 OECD countries, plus Russia.

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to advise transition countries such as Egypt, Colombia, and Ukraine that are in the process of building healthy market economies, strengthening economic institutions, and improving their standards of governance; directly supporting U.S. economic and foreign policy.
- Conducting systematic outreach to major emerging economies in Brazil, China, India, Russia, and South Africa that exposes them to the OECD's "best practices" and supports a "rules-based" international economy.
- Developing recommendations to respond to the global financial crisis, focusing on policies that will promote open economies and foster long-term sustainable growth.
- Revising the Principles of Corporate Governance. These principles are used worldwide to help ensure appropriate management and integrity of corporations, financial institutions, and markets.
- Continuing work on the Middle East North Africa (MENA) initiative for good governance and investment for development, involving creation of regional networks of policy officials that advance the development of national reform agendas in areas such as budget, integrity in the civil service, investment policy, taxation, and judicial reform.
- Promoting women's economic entrepreneurship in the region through the MENA-OECD Women's Business Forum and helping fulfill President Obama's commitments from the April 2010 Summit on Entrepreneurship. The OECD's new U.S. driven Gender Initiative will provide business and policy makers with comparative information to help diminish gender disparities.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Continuing work on information security and methods for coping with man-made and natural disasters by partnering with other organizations to improve the security of transportation systems, notably maritime and container transports.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

In November 2011, the OECD Council approved a new expatriation allowance scheme for new hires with effect from January 1, 2012. The new expatriation allowance scheme brings NATO in line with compensation practices in the private sector and will result in significant cost savings over the long term.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Treasury	U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Labor	U.S. Department of Education
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	U.S. Department of Energy
U.S. Agency for International Development	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative	Federal Communications Commission
U.S. Federal Trade Commission	U.S. Federal Reserve
U.S. Council of Economic Advisers	U.S. Council on Environmental Quality
International Monetary Fund and World Bank	Regional Development Banks
United States Council for International Business	Transparency International

OECD traces its roots to the Marshall Plan and was chartered in its present form in 1961 as an economic counterpart to NATO. The current mission of OECD is particularly valuable in areas of economic and social policy that require multilateral cooperation. Limited participation in OECD would very likely lead to negative consequences for U.S. economic policy, multilateral engagements and agreements, impacting U.S. citizens and companies as well as global stability and economic prosperity.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2013 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to OECD for calendar year 2012, the second year of OECD's 2011-2012 biennial budget. The decrease in the U.S. assessed contribution over the previous biennium is due primarily to the completion of the OECD headquarters renovation in CY 2009 and the shrinking of the U.S. percentage share of total assessed contributions. Reform of the OECD's financing structure in 2008 is expected to reduce the U.S. share of assessed contributions from 25 percent to below 20 percent through 2018.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	170,102	183,048	188,425
United States % Share	23.865	22.253	21.68
United States Assessment (in Euros)	40,595	40,723	40,851
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	(36)	0	0
United States Assessment - Part II	9,767	9,772	9,772
Fiscal Adjustment	64	(259)	65
Pension Capitalization Funding	12,274	12,380	12,321

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	62,666	62,617	63,009
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.733	0.747	0.74
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	85,527	83,818	85,147

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Brussels, Belgium

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	79,712	82,368	68,780

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) facilitates political-military strategy between North America and Europe. As the principal U.S. military alliance, NATO enables the United States to respond jointly with its allies and partners to threats to international stability and security. This partnership is currently supporting U.S. strategic objectives in Afghanistan, where NATO is commanding the International Security Assistance Force. NATO also provides training and support for national armed forces in nations engaged in or emerging from conflict. *[Strategic Goal 1 – advance civilian security]*

NATO promotes shared values of freedom and democracy among its members and partners. Nations aspiring to join NATO must meet NATO's performance-based standards, which include free and fair elections, judicial independence, respect for human rights, an independent media, and measures to control corruption. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote democratic governance]*

NATO has developed the capacity to deploy rapid relief in response to natural disasters. NATO has participated in recent efforts to provide assistance to Pakistani flood and earthquake victims. *[Strategic Goal 4 – support disaster mitigation]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by NATO include:

- Rapidly approved and established Operation Unified Protector to protect Libyan civilians and enforce a No Fly Zone and Arms Embargo, in fulfillment of United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) 1970 and 1973. NATO took over primary responsibility from the United States for enforcing the UNSCRs and distribute the burden among a coalition of Allies and partners. NATO concluded the operation after the interim Libya authorities and anti-Qadhafi forces had successfully removed from power the regime threatening civilians.
- Deployed over 130,000 soldiers from 50 countries under NATO command in Afghanistan, demonstrating an enhanced security posture and the shared commitment of NATO member and partner states to assist the Afghan government in ensuring the country does not again become a haven for terrorists.
- Significantly expanded and focused a NATO Training Mission to build professional and capable Afghan Army and police units, while launching the process of transition to full responsibility for Afghan forces for security country-wide by the end of 2014.
- Successfully concluded its training mission for Iraqi military and national police officers and non-commissioned officers, and built the foundations for a lasting partnership with Iraq.
- Maintained a military presence to advance peace and stability in the Balkans, most notably in Kosovo and Bosnia. NATO also maintained a presence in the Mediterranean and off the Horn of Africa, and provided assistance to the African Union.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Engaged with Russia through the NATO-Russia Council on a range of common threats and concerns, such as terrorism, critical infrastructure protection, and Central Asian and Afghan narcotics, resulting in Russian support for International Security Assistance Force stabilization activities in Afghanistan, while also pushing Russia to conduct its foreign and defense policies in keeping with international principles and commitments.
- Led a multilateral effort to respond to the Russian Federation's suspension of its Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty obligations, by unifying Allies around a common approach of curtailing their own obligations with respect to Russia while remaining committed to conventional arms control in Europe.
- The new NATO headquarters project is well underway, with construction started in October 2010 and completion currently projected for 2015.

Current and future priorities include:

- Strengthening and transforming NATO's military and operational capabilities, to include increased flexibility, access to common funding for operations, and a fully functional rapid response and special operations capability.
- Keeping NATO's door open to all European democracies that share the values of the Alliance, are willing and able to assume the responsibilities and obligations of membership, are in a position to further the principles of NATO, and whose inclusion can contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area.
- Assisting other non-NATO member countries in promoting security and stability in the region and beyond.
- Reinvesting NATO-led International Security Assistance Force troops from areas of Afghanistan, completing the process of transition into areas and functions still needed to build Afghan security forces capacity, while encouraging the international community to provide resources and sustainment, and additional technical assistance and training to the Government of Afghanistan.
- Building a lasting partnership with Iraq that capitalizes on NATO's successful training mission in Iraq and providing additional NATO training centers in the Middle East and Africa.
- Enhancing NATO's cooperation with Middle East partners through the Mediterranean Dialogue and Istanbul Cooperative Initiative.
- Supporting continuing stability and democracy building and defense reform in the Balkans, including liaison offices in Serbia, Macedonia, and Bosnia.
- Continuing to urge Allies to make use of NATO as a forum for transatlantic strategic dialogue on matters such as Iran, China, North Korea, Africa, and energy security via special sessions reinforced by senior officials from capitals.
- Preparing for the successful conclusion by the end of 2014 of the process to transition full responsibility for security across Afghanistan to Afghan National Security Forces, while laying the groundwork for a post-2014 NATO and U.S. enduring partnership and training and advising mission.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Deterring pirate activity off the Coast of Somalia through at-sea counter-piracy operations and building capacity in local structures.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

In July 2011, the North Atlantic Council approved a new expatriation allowance scheme for new hires with effect from January 2012. The new expatriation allowance scheme brings NATO in line with compensation practices in the private sector and will result in significant cost savings over the long term.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Defense
U.S. National Security Council
German Marshall Fund

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
United States Atlantic Council
U.S. aerospace and defense firms

Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty provides for collective defense in the event of an attack against one Ally. Membership in NATO provides access to the support and resources of many of the most potent military and intelligence assets in the world, as well as a forum in which to engage European allies in sharing the financial, military, and political burden of maintaining international peace and stability.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2013 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2013. The request anticipates a 6 percent increase in 2013 to support continued implementation of a new NATO Strategic Concept and ongoing headquarters reform initiatives.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	202,321	213,588	226,403
United States % Share	21.739	21.739	21.739
United States Assessment (in Euros)	42,183	46,433	49,219
Less: Credit for USG Employees on Loan to NATO	(1,800)	(1,800)	(1,800)
NATO Headquarters Project	13,700	0	0
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	54,083	44,633	47,419
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.721	0.751	0.74
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	75,017	59,431	64,080
Direct Cost of USG Employees on Loan to NATO	4,695	4,695	4,700
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	79,712	64,126	68,780
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	18,242	0	0
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	(18,242)	18,242	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	0	0	0
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	0	0
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	79,712	82,368	68,780

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

NATO Parliamentary Assembly

Brussels, Belgium

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	1,164	1,135	1,220

The NATO Parliamentary Assembly (NPA) provides a forum for members of national legislatures from NATO and partner countries to discuss issues of peace and security. NPA provides U.S. legislators with a unique opportunity to shape the thinking of European counterparts on issues related to national security and counter-terrorism. *[Strategic Goal 1 – advance civilian security]*

NPA develops legislative policy recommendations for members of the NATO Alliance. The recommendations address an array of national issues and ensure that shared Alliance concerns factor into development of national legislation and budgets. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote democratic governance]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by NPA include:

- Approved resolutions supporting the Libyan people and the political transformation in the Middle East and North Africa.
- Adopted a resolution on Afghanistan transition that urged NATO governments and parliaments to seek international agreement on enduring economic assistance to Afghanistan; to carefully coordinate redeployment plans to avoid endangering the overall mission; and supply the personnel necessary to speed the professionalism of the Afghan National Security forces and promote the transition to Afghan leadership.

Current and future priorities include:

- Participating in decisions at upcoming NATO Summits including the U.S.-hosted Summit in May 2012, to enhance NATO's strategic dialogue, capabilities, and partnerships, and ensuring that shared goals and principles are understood and supported by parliamentarians from allies, partners, and other countries.
- Increasing outreach and inter-parliamentary engagement with states of the Broader Middle East via the Mediterranean Dialogue and the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative.
- Promoting a broad public dialogue with national legislatures on NATO priorities such as the way forward in Kosovo, stabilizing Afghanistan, transition in Libya, relations with Russia and the East, and preparing NATO for future challenges.

Principal Partners and Benefits

NPA's constituency includes members of the U.S. Congress who participate in NPA's transatlantic programs. Representative John Tanner (D-Tenn.) served as elected president of the NPA from 2008-November 2010. Other representatives such as Jeff Miller (R-FL), who was elected vice-president of

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

NPA in November 2011, fill key NPA leadership positions including committee chairs, vice-chairs, and rapporteurs. NPA is an important forum for conveying U.S. congressional views on trans-Atlantic security issues. NPA was one of the first forums in which the U.S. outlined its views on NATO's role in the aftermath of September 11, 2001. Participation in NPA ensures that legislators from allies and partner countries receive the benefit of hearing U.S. views on shared strategic interests. Diminished U.S. participation in NPA could undermine the organization, weaken the NATO Alliance, and be seen as a signal that the U.S. has devalued transatlantic relationships. Such a signal would conflict with the U.S. goal of improving relations and maintaining NATO's role at the center of transatlantic security.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2013 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to NPA for calendar year 2013. This estimate reflects the need for national legislative bodies to be increasingly engaged in the evolving roles and missions of armed forces, and in the widespread need for force restructuring.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	3,699	3,920	4,155
United States % Share	21.739	21.739	21.739
United States Assessment (in Euros)	804	852	903
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.691	0.751	0.74
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,164	1,135	1,220

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Pacific Community

Noumea, New Caledonia

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	1,708	1,777	2,250

The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) helps 26 member states and territories address challenges related to water and energy security, thereby enhancing regional stability and security in the Pacific. SPC's work includes assisting states and territories implement international maritime safety and security standards for shipping companies, schools and ports, including standards governing container security. The United States benefits strategically from SPC's focus on Pacific Island nations, many of which are situated along vital Pacific shipping lanes. *[Strategic Goal 1 – advance civilian security]*

SPC provides services that promote national and regional development through programs focused on trade facilitation, sound economic policies, agricultural production, and forest and fishery management. The United States especially benefits from SPC's work related to management of Pacific Ocean fish stocks, which provide the United States with an annual catch valued at more than \$150 million annually. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

SPC provides technical assistance and guidance to its Pacific Island member states and territories, including the U.S. Pacific territories, on public health policies, disease prevention, efficient use of natural resources, food security, and youth and women's issues. SPC is also active in regional efforts to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases. *[Strategic Goal 1 – promote well-being]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by SPC include:

- Completed Joint Country Strategies in collaboration with all Pacific Island countries and territories, allowing SPC and members to focus their work on addressing national priorities throughout the Pacific Islands region.
- Adopted a climate change engagement strategy, which allows SPC to leverage its activities to enhance national actions on this issue.
- Continued a four-year project to address deforestation and forest degradation through increased conservation and sustainable forest management, with focus on Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, and Solomon Islands.
- Continued implementation of a Food Security Regional Framework in conjunction with the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, and the United Nations Children's Fund.
- Strengthened laboratory testing procedures for monitoring influenza and expanded testing to 13 island countries or territories, including American Samoa and Guam; provided training on animal disease investigations.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Continued to support collection of fisheries data as part of overseeing the world's largest and most productive tuna fisheries. The Pacific Tuna Tagging Program has tagged about 265,000 tuna, of which over 15 percent have been recovered. A smaller program for albacore tuna has achieved over 90 percent of its target by tagging 2,877 fish.
- Successfully promoted the appointment of SPC's SOPAC Division Director to the International Seabed Authority (ISA), which will ensure the interests of Pacific Island countries and territories are addressed, particularly with the increasing interest in and potential for deep sea mineral mining among some SPC members.

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to implement the consolidation of SPC and supporting the Independent Review of SPC to ensure that, with the absorption of SOPAC and SPBEA, the organization remains fiscally sound, efficient, and responsive to its members in an era of global economic stress.
- Adopting a Framework for Action on Transport Services that will guide enhancements to the transport infrastructure and services in the Pacific.
- Supporting national efforts to address high mortality rates from heart disease, diabetes, cancer, and related risk factors that contribute to these diseases, such as obesity, poor nutrition, lack of physical activity, smoking, and alcohol abuse.
- Continuing audits and assistance to help Pacific Island countries comply with the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code and the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping of Seafarers, including developing regulatory requirements for maritime safety and security regimes.
- Assisting regional efforts to meet international standards for reporting animal and aquatic health, which is a condition for engaging in exports of ornamental aquatic species worth \$20 million annually.
- Continuing a five-year collaborative project with the Forum Fisheries Agency to enhance industry capacities for monitoring and conducting stock assessments of oceanic fisheries for use by regional and national decision-makers.
- Implementing regional guidelines and establishing an Exposure Prevention Information Network to assist with emergency responses to communicable disease outbreaks.
- Continuing the Pacific Regional Tuberculosis Control Project as well as a Global Fund Project to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria within the countries and territories of the Pacific, many of whose citizens travel frequently to the U.S.
- Continuing to help Pacific Island countries and territories develop systems for certifying forestry and agricultural products.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of the Interior

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)

U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA

SPC plays a vital role in economic development in the South Pacific region. Three U.S. flag territories (Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands) and three Freely Associated States (Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau) benefit from full membership in SPC. U.S. agricultural interests in Hawaii and California benefit from disease protection efforts by SPC's Pacific Plant Protection Organization, and SPC's Regional Animal Health Service helps set standards to contain the spread of animal diseases, such as avian influenza. With SPC's absorption of the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) and the South Pacific Board of Educational Assessment (SPBEA), SPC has broad new mandates and programs that support development in the South Pacific region. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce works collaboratively with SPC on activities formerly implemented by SOPAC. Diminished U.S. support for SPC could significantly constrain the one significant regional involvement that the U.S. has in the South Pacific region, leaving the U.S. with greatly reduced influence in a strategically important region of the world.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2013 request provides for 70 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to SPC for calendar year 2012, which is deferred from FY 2012, plus 30 percent of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2013. The consolidated SPC (which incorporates activities of the former SOPAC and SPBEA), the new Economic Division, the focus on climate change, and inflationary cost increases all contributed to an increase in SPC's budget in 2012. The U.S. assessment rate increased from 17.24 percent to 20 percent in a new scale of assessments that reflects a more equitable share of funding by the donor country.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in CP Francs)	822,183	977,173	1,006,488
United States % Share	17.243	20	20
United States Assessment (in CP Francs)	141,767	195,435	201,298
Approx. Exchange Rate (CP Francs to \$1)	86.867	89.28	87.64
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,632	2,189	2,297
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	1,196	0	0
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	(1,120)	1,120	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	0	(1,532)	1,561
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	0	(1,608)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	1,708	1,777	2,250

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

Singapore
(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	1,036	1,023	1,028

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) promotes economic growth and job creation by expanding trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific region, reducing tariffs and other barriers to trade, and improving regulatory environments to reduce unnecessary burdens on businesses. The 21 APEC economies account for 53 percent of world Gross Domestic Product, 40 percent of the world's population, and approximately 60 percent of U.S. exports go to APEC economies. Asia-Pacific economies are leading the global recovery with forecasts predicting positive real GDP growth across all APEC economies through the next several years. The United States is working with the other APEC economies to ensure that economic growth is balanced, sustainable, and inclusive. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

APEC promotes efforts to enhance the security of regional trade and has made great strides on combating terrorist financing, transportation security, protection of critical infrastructure and improving border and customs screening. Increased security throughout the region advances important U.S. strategic interests. *[Strategic Goal 1 – advance civilian security]*

APEC supports development and implementation of anti-corruption and transparency measures in the region, including structural reforms that improve transparency of legislative and regulatory systems. These measures help secure foreign investment in the 21 Pacific Rim countries, including seven of the top ten U.S. trading partners. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

APEC helps member economies promote education and human resources development through initiatives related to small and medium-sized enterprise development, worker retraining, and enhancement of economic opportunities for women. APEC helps member economies prepare for and mitigate the impacts of natural disasters and the spread of avian influenza and other potential pandemics. These efforts help to contain epidemics at their source and away from U.S. shores. APEC helps members to improve food and product safety, benefiting U.S. consumers of imported goods. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote well-being]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by APEC include:

- Took actions to make it cheaper, easier, and faster for businesses – particularly small and medium-sized businesses – to trade in the region by exempting more low-value shipments from customs duties and simplifying customs requirements and documentation.
- Promoted domestic structural reforms in APEC economies to minimize barriers to market-based incentives, which facilitates competition and opportunities for U.S. exporters.
- Reached agreement to develop a list of environmental goods on which APEC economies will reduce applied tariffs to 5 percent or less by 2015, and eliminate non-tariff barriers to environmental goods

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

and services, including local content requirements, which will help lower costs, increase the dissemination of clean technologies, and create more green jobs.

- Implemented good regulatory practices, including ensuring internal coordination of rulemaking, assessing impacts of regulations, and conducting public consultation, in order to reduce unnecessary burdens on businesses, costing time and money.

Current and future priorities include:

- Using the United States' experience of hosting APEC 2011 to assist Russia during their host year in 2012 to maintain momentum on top U.S. priorities and ensure a successful APEC 2012 Leaders' Meeting in Vladivostok.
- Seeking commitments from APEC economies to ensure that their domestic innovation policies do not distort markets or restrict trade in ways that harm innovation in other APEC economies.
- Strengthening economic integration by working to define, shape, and address the next generation of trade and investment issues that should be included in 21st Century trade agreements in the region, including a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP).
- Launching negotiations to expand the product scope and membership of the WTO Information Technology Agreement, which could create significant market-enhancing opportunities for U.S. high-tech companies.
- Promoting growth by taking concrete actions to expand economic opportunities for women in the Asia-Pacific region.
- Improving the quality of regulations and standards for emerging green technologies like smart grid, green buildings, and solar technologies to reduce technical barriers to trade in those products.
- Launching an APEC Travel Facilitation Initiative to make travel in the region easier, faster, and more secure.
- Implementing the APEC Guidelines for Customs Border Enforcement of Counterfeiting and Piracy, in order to assist customs authorities in APEC economies in identifying effective practices for intellectual property enforcement at the border.
- Promoting market based solutions and engagement with the private sector through the Policy Partnership on Food Security to pursue policies that promote agricultural growth, facilitate reliable trade flows, mitigate excessive volatility, and promote investment in critical innovations to improve productivity and reduce waste.
- Promoting anti-corruption efforts, transparency and good governance to support sustainable, long-term prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region and ensure implementation of the APEC anti-corruption and open government commitments by 2014.
- Strengthen the resiliency of Asian-Pacific communities by developing public-private partnerships to support emergency preparedness.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture
 U.S. Department of Transportation
 U.S. Department of Treasury
 U.S. Department of Commerce
 U.S. Department of Homeland Security
 U.S. Department of Labor
 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
 U.S. Department of Energy
 U.S. Department of Justice

U.S. Department of Education
 U.S. Trade and Development Agency
 Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
 National Science Foundation
 US-ASEAN Business Council
 National Center for APEC
 APEC Study Center Consortium
 APEC Business Advisory Council

Participation in APEC is critical to U.S. influence in the Asia-Pacific region, especially in light of emerging Asia-only institutions, such as the ASEAN + 3 forum. APEC is the only multilateral forum in the Asia-Pacific region that addresses a comprehensive agenda of issues ranging from economic integration and trade and investment liberalization to health, counter-terrorism, and energy security. The U.S. President participates annually in the APEC Leaders' Meeting.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides funding for the U.S. assessed contribution to APEC for calendar year 2013. U.S. contributions to APEC are paid in both U.S. dollars and Singapore dollars. The request continues to reflect the U.S. agreement in 2007 to an Australian proposal to increase the APEC assessed budget to the level of \$5 million in order to meet the increasing policy coordination, research, and capacity building priorities of the United States and other APEC members. The U.S. contribution rate of 18 percent is not expected to increase in 2013. The assessed budget is projected to increase by one percent.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	754	797	800
United States % Share	18	18	18
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	136	143	144
Assessment Against Members (in Sing Dollars)	6,377	6,313	6,377
United States % Share	18	18	18
United States Assessment (in Sing Dollars)	1,148	1,136	1,148
Approx. Exchange Rate (Sing Dollars to \$1)	1.276	1.291	1.298
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	900	880	884
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,036	1,023	1,028

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation

Colombo, Sri Lanka

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	17	17	17

The Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation (CPCTC) helps prevent at-risk youth from falling into drug trafficking and terrorist organizations through implementation of programs that reduce drug abuse and drug-related violence in South Asia. The United States benefits from CPCTC's engagement of leaders and governments in key parts of the region, including Afghanistan, southern Philippines, southern Thailand, Indonesia, and remote sections of Pakistan. CPCTC helps improve America's image in these nations, and advances U.S. counter-terrorism and drug trafficking objectives. *[Strategic Goal 1 – advance civilian security]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by CPCTC include:

- Expanded the number of substance abuse treatment programs in Afghanistan from 26 to 29, thereby providing rehabilitation services to an additional 900 addicts.
- Continued to assist the UN and WHO with the development of clinical protocols for treating drug addicted children from infancy to age six, the youngest addict population ever encountered worldwide.
- Created the first comprehensive substance abuse treatment program for female adolescents (ages 7–17) in Afghanistan. This center reduces drug use and improves lifestyles for a vulnerable at-risk Afghan sub-population.
- Doubled the number of treatment centers for pregnant and addicted women and their children with corresponding male facilities from 3 to 6 facilities. These centers not only reduce drug abuse among women and their children, but also improve women's rights by providing access to life-saving programs.
- Increased the number of mosque-based outreach centers in Afghanistan from 16 to 26. These programs, run by mullahs, imams, and other religious leaders, provide substance abuse counseling, reducing drug abuse and offering alternatives for at-risk youth who might otherwise join drug trafficking or terrorist organizations.
- Introduced standards for national drug treatment programs and for certification of counselors in Asia from two countries (Thailand and Indonesia) to 4 additional countries (Philippines, Brunei, India, and Malaysia), in order to improve the quality of addictions services and reduce methamphetamine abuse and other high-risk behaviors, such as intravenous drug use, that contribute to outbreaks of HIV/AIDS.
- Expanded the Life Skills drug prevention model from school systems in Kabul to school systems throughout other Afghanistan provinces, including Islamic boarding schools.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Current and future priorities include:

- Seeking to expand membership by influencing other affluent countries like China, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia (finalize the process) to join, similar to the process utilized with Brunei, through drug prevention and treatment technical assistance.
- Continuing the expansion of Islamic initiatives to selected African (e.g. Kenya) and Middle Eastern countries (e.g., UAE, Saudi Arabia), to further increase CPCTC's effectiveness and reach, which, through U.S. participation, helps to enhance America's image in the Muslim world.
- Gaining access to over 600 madrassahs in Afghanistan via drug prevention training and technical assistance, reducing drug use among the adolescent population while offering alternatives for at-risk youth who might otherwise join drug trafficking or terrorist organizations.
- Expanding the number of residential substance abuse treatment programs in Afghanistan from 29 to 34 and adding 10 new outpatient treatment clinics, thereby providing rehabilitation services to over 14,000 individuals.
- Developing pediatric/psychiatric clinics, in collaboration with the UN and WHO for treating trauma, psychological, and other mental health problems caused by drug addiction of Afghan children.
- Extending standards for national drug treatment programs and certification of counselors to South Asia, in order to improve the quality of addiction services to a region experiencing the world's highest heroin addiction rates.
- Developing an additional adolescent male treatment center in Kabul.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. participation provides access to major Muslim-based organizations and networks that are critical to improving America's image in the Muslim world. CPCTC also provides in-roads and access to volatile Muslim regions, serves as a vehicle for collaborating on anti-drug and counter-terrorism initiatives, and offers support for voluntary opium eradication in Afghanistan. CPCTC membership extends U.S. influence on important regional issues such as drug trafficking and abuse, gender affairs, the connection between drug trafficking and terrorism and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS from illicit substance abuse.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2013 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to CPCTC for calendar year 2013. Member state assessments cover the administrative costs of the organization, while CPCTC's primary source of program funding is voluntary contributions.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	398	398	398
United States % Share	4.37	4.37	4.37
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	17	17	17

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

The Hague, Netherlands

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	25,510	21,276	21,059

The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) ensures worldwide implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). OPCW verifies member state destruction of chemical weapons and associated production capabilities, inspects dual-use chemical facilities that could be misused for weapons purposes, promotes export controls, and maintains the capability to conduct short-notice “challenge inspections” of a member state. *[Strategic Goal 1 – counters threats against the United States and advance civilian security]*

OPCW oversees global cooperation in chemistry for peaceful purposes and promotes the development of the world's chemical industries. OPCW helps create overseas trade opportunities for the U.S. chemical industry and ensures fair competition through establishment of chemical weapons legislation and trade controls. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

OPCW possesses the ability to assist member states in the case of an actual chemical attack. OPCW provides training that helps member states develop the capability to prevent and respond to chemical-related terrorist incidents. *[Strategic Goal 4 – provide humanitarian assistance]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by OPCW include:

- Verified the destruction of 3,482 metric tons of chemical warfare agents in 2010, the most recent year for which data are available. Since 1997, OPCW has verified the destruction of 47,613 metric tons of chemical warfare agents, 43 chemical weapons production facilities, and the conversion to peaceful purposes of another 19 facilities.
- Completed 208 inspections at potentially dual-use industrial chemical facilities during 2010. OPCW has conducted 2,070 inspections at over 1,100 industrial facilities in 81 countries to ensure that facilities are operated for peaceful purposes.
- Provided technical assistance to 100 specialized personnel from Europe, Asia, and Africa during 2010. Conducted technical assistance visits, national training courses and national awareness workshops to help member states implement the CWC at the national level.
- Facilitated the transfer of equipment and technical assistance that has helped 68 laboratories strengthen their analytical competencies through 2010; also supported 61 laboratories by strengthening their technical competence in the area of chemical analysis and monitoring.
- Provided support for conferences and workshops on topics relevant to the CWC to facilitate the exchange of scientific and technical information. OPCW has sponsored 236 such events benefiting over 2,000 participants.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Established a forum for member states to discuss and share chemical safety and security best practices.

Current and future priorities include:

- Verifying the destruction of approximately 4,000 metric tons of chemical warfare agents in three countries; monitoring the destruction of old and abandoned chemical weapons stockpiles in five more countries; and conducting 219 industrial inspections at possible dual-use facilities.
- Continuing efforts towards universality of the CWC by encouraging the last few countries (Israel, Egypt, Syria, Angola, Burma Somalia, and North Korea) to join.
- Continuing development of the capability to provide timely, adequate, and efficient assistance within 24 hours to any member state needing assistance in responding to a chemical weapons incident.
- Training approximately 100 personnel from member states that are increasing their economic and technical capacity to conduct chemical activities permitted under the CWC.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Defense
U.S. Department of Energy

U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. intelligence community

OPCW advances U.S. nonproliferation and security goals. Through the mutual commitment of 188 States Parties to the CWC, including Russia, Libya, Iran and Cuba, OPCW is working to eliminate an entire class of weapons of mass destruction in numerous nations that possess chemical weapons stockpiles.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2013 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2013. A slight decrease in the assessed budget for the organization is projected due to the slowing down of chemical weapon destruction activities. The request also provides for payments toward costs associated with Articles IV and V of the CWC. Under these two treaty articles, member states must reimburse OPCW for specified inspection and verification expenses.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	68,369	67,390	64,020
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	15,041	14,826	14,084
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	(1,091)	(347)	0
Articles IV and V Costs	4,000	1,500	1,500
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	17,950	15,978	15,584
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.704	0.751	0.74
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	25,510	21,276	21,059

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Trade Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	25,825	26,413	25,266

The World Trade Organization (WTO) establishes international tariff reductions and trade rules, and facilitates resolution of trade-related disputes through a rules-based multilateral trading system. These mechanisms provide the foundation for a predictable, stable system for international trade that has expanded global economic opportunities, raised standards of living, and reduced poverty. U.S. farmers, ranchers, manufacturers, and service providers benefit significantly from the resulting trade opportunities, exporting over \$1.8 trillion worth of goods and services in 2010. Exports comprised approximately twelve percent of U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2010. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

WTO promotes both international and national rules of law that bring transparency and predictability to commerce and reduce opportunities for corruption. The WTO-administered trade system brings economic opportunity to developing nations around the world, providing a platform for democracy and fostering political stability. *[Strategic Goal 5 – foster economic diplomacy]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent WTO accomplishments include:

- Contributed to the conclusion of the 18-year long process of Russia’s accession to WTO. Russia’s WTO membership will contribute to greater stability and predictability in U.S.-Russia trade relations by making Russia subject to the common WTO “rule book” applied to 153 other countries. It will also contribute to modernization and diversification of the Russian economy, and to solidification of the rule of law in Russia.
- Assisted with progress towards opening new markets for U.S. services, agricultural products, and manufactured goods through negotiated reductions of tariffs and increased market access through:
 - Completion of accession negotiations with Russia, Vanuatu, Samoa, and Montenegro. WTO accession will promote economic and trade reform in these countries. Russia’s accession will open a \$740 billion market to U.S. exports.
 - Conclusion of bilateral negotiations with Kazakhstan on services market access in the context of the WTO accession process.
 - Filed several new cases in 2011 through the WTO’s dispute resolution procedure to hold trading partners accountable to their trade commitments, including:
 - A case against China’s imposition of antidumping and countervailing duties on imports of U.S. chicken “broiler products” affecting America’s poultry processing sector, which directly employs 300,000 workers.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- A case against Chinese wind power equipment subsidies that were conditioned on the use of domestic over imported goods and therefore discriminated against U.S. manufacturers producing wind turbine components in the United States. Following consultations, China formally revoked the program providing the subsidies. A case against China's imposition of antidumping duties and countervailing duties on imports of grain oriented flat-rolled electrical steel, which affect hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of U.S. steel exports to China.
- A case concerning China's discrimination against U.S. suppliers of electronic payment services through a monopoly provided to a domestic entity handling domestic currency payment card transactions worth hundreds of billions dollars.
- Completed several proceedings in 2011 in cases that had been brought by the United States to address unfair trade practices. In these proceedings:
 - The WTO Appellate Body upheld a panel report finding that European Union (EU) and EU member state subsidies to Airbus, including aid provided for every launch of Airbus large civil aircraft over the last forty years, were inconsistent with WTO rules;
 - A WTO panel found WTO-inconsistent China's export restraints on nine raw materials that are key inputs for numerous products in the steel, aluminum, and chemicals sectors that are critical to U.S. manufacturers and workers and disadvantage U.S. downstream producers; and
 - A WTO panel found that Philippine excise taxes, which are imposed on imported distilled spirits, such as whiskey and gin, at significantly higher rates than on domestic distilled spirits, were discriminatory and inconsistent with WTO rules.
- Created a more expansive foreign policy dialogue through negotiations that enable nations with diverse interests to work together to create common economic ties. The opening of markets and resulting exchanges of ideas bring some WTO members closer to U.S. positions on issues not just related to trade or economics.

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to promote open markets, boosting global economic growth, creating jobs, reducing poverty, and increasing global prosperity through multilateral trade negotiations, including by working with other WTO members to find fresh and innovative approaches to breaking the current impasse in the Doha Round so as to deliver a strong package of results.
- Continuing to monitor trade-related developments that occur as a result of the financial crisis and its impact on the global economy. WTO has pledged to go beyond its function as a safety net of rules and contribute to the solution to the current crisis.
- Continuing accession negotiations for both Afghanistan and Iraq as a critical part of the international community's effort to rebuild and enhance the stability of these linchpin countries, reducing opportunities for corruption and enhancing peace and security in the respective regions.
- Concluding WTO accession negotiations with Serbia and Bosnia Herzegovina.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Concluding work on China's accession to the Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA). China's accession to the GPA would open to U.S. access a market worth at least \$55.6 billion (2007 valuation). The GPA Committee is in an advanced stage of the accession process for Jordan.
- Concluding negotiations under the Agreement on Government Procurement to update its text to conform to modern procurement practices and make the agreement more attractive to other countries to join as well as expanding its market access coverage.
- Continuing to promote a rules-based global system of trade that introduces transparency and predictability into commercial transactions, customs procedures, and direct foreign investment; promotes trade-related technical assistance that contributes to global stability and security; and reduces opportunities for graft and corruption through best practices and rule of law in countries acceding to WTO.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Chamber of Commerce
U.S. Business Roundtable
U.S. Coalition of Service Industries

U.S. National Association of Manufacturers
U.S. trade associations and industry groups
World Bank and International Monetary Fund

The U.S. economy benefits significantly from U.S. participation in WTO. WTO membership limits the ability of trading partners to raise tariffs on U.S. exports or hinder the entry of U.S. products to key overseas markets. Membership also enables the U.S. to settle trade disputes through the WTO Dispute Settlement Body and participate in more than 20 standing Committees (not including numerous additional Working Groups, Working Parties, and Negotiating Bodies) that enable members to exchange views, resolve compliance concerns, and develop initiatives aimed at systemic improvements.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2013 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to WTO for calendar year 2012, the first year of WTO's 2012-2013 biennial budget. The CY 2012 assessed budget reflects zero nominal growth over CY 2011. The U.S. assessment rate is 12.191 percent in 2012, reflecting a decrease from 2011 and a continuing downward trend. The decreases in the U.S. rate were due primarily to the U.S. having a smaller share of world trade. The WTO scale of assessments is based on the percentage share of total exports and imports of WTO member states.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	192,200	192,200	194,300
United States % Share	12.962	12.962	12.191
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	24,913	24,136	23,687
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	(363)	0	(922)
Less: Incentive Scheme Credit	(15)	(2)	0
U.S. Requirement (in Swiss Francs)	24,535	24,134	22,765
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to \$1)	0.95	0.914	0.901
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	25,825	26,413	25,266

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Customs Cooperation Council

Brussels, Belgium

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	4,297	4,202	4,326

The Customs Cooperation Council, also known by its working name of the World Customs Organization (WCO), promotes a uniform customs framework among its 177 members. This framework includes global trade security initiatives based on U.S. Customs and Border Protection programs. WCO's initiatives increase the security of U.S.-destined cargo shipments through supply chain security standards including customs-to-business partnership programs. *[Strategic Goal 1 – counter threats to the United States]*

WCO develops harmonized and simplified customs procedures through the Revised Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (Revised Kyoto Convention), the SAFE Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade, and the Harmonized Tariff System Convention, which establish uniformity, improve the performance of national customs administrations, and help expedite the flow of goods across national borders. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

WCO leads an international effort to promote integrity and prevent corruption among national customs agencies around the world. The WCO Compendium of Integrity Best Practices serves as a basis for national laws governing the conduct of customs officials and organizations around the world. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote democratic governance]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by WCO include:

- Integrated U.S. trade recovery procedures into WCO standards and instruments, which help facilitate the movement of trade in the event of a large-scale disruption, such as a man-made or natural disaster.
- Collaborated with the United States to develop a cargo targeting system that will be interoperable between countries, has a common set of rules, and contains a common repository of travelers' histories and other information that can be used for real-time targeting and screening.
- Shared non-nominal information on over 50,000 seizure cases related to narcotics, intellectual property rights, weapons, currency smuggling, and tobacco with WCO's Customs Enforcement Network database in FY 2011.
- Established a partnership with the WCO Capacity Building Directorate to expand U.S. capacity building efforts into the Western Hemisphere.
- Published annual updates for Version 3.0 of the WCO Data Model, which supports the SAFE Framework through standardization of data that national governments use in reporting on the import, export, and transit of goods, conveyances, equipment, and crew.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Current and future priorities include:

- Implementing the operational aspects of the WCO Trade Recovery Guidelines.
- Promoting the development of global standards in the Air Cargo Security environment through collaborative efforts between WCO, the International Civil Aviation Organization and International Air Transportation Association.
- Engaging in a multi-lateral, interagency initiative to develop a global targeting system for cargo.
- Increasing efforts on intellectual property rights, such as the Strategy Targeting Organized Piracy initiative, protecting American investors and the quality of U.S. imports.
- Promoting global implementation of the WCO SAFE Framework through the Columbus Capacity Building Program.
- Continuing progress in the mutual recognition of authorized economic operator programs, including recognition of European Union and Chinese Taipei customs-to-business partnership programs.
- Continuing development of a draft strategy and action plan in relation to the document, Customs in the 21st Century, in order to implement the ten building blocks for enhancing Customs operations globally.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. import and export communities

U.S. Customs and Border Protection
U.S. Postal Administration and customers

WCO's Private Sector Consultative Group includes representatives of numerous major corporations and the World Shipping Council, International Chamber of Commerce, International Federation of Customs Brokers Associations, American Association of Exporters and Importers, Global Express Association, International Association of Ports and Harbors, and International Air Transport Association. WCO membership promotes integration of U.S. security policies and practices into international initiatives, resulting in harmonization of worldwide security practices based on U.S. standards.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to WCO's fiscal year 2013 budget (July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013). The projected 2 percent increase in the WCO budget is due to inflationary cost increases. Decisions on the 2013 WCO budget will be made by the WCO Council in June 2012.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	14,118	14,545	14,550
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	3,106	3,106	3,201
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.723	0.739	0.74
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	4,297	4,202	4,326

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Hague Conference on Private International Law

The Hague, Netherlands

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	283	281	288

The Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCOPIL) harmonizes rules of private international law for adoption by countries in areas such as judicial cooperation, cross-border recognition and enforcement of judgments, and family law (child custody, abduction, protection, adoption, and support). Tens of thousands of U.S. citizens, families, and businesses benefit every year from HCOPIL-developed instruments in these areas of law. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote democratic governance]*

HCOPIL also harmonizes rules of private international law in the areas of international trade and investment. A recently-developed HCOPIL convention promotes legal certainty and predictability for U.S. citizens and businesses engaged in transnational securities transactions, a critical component of modern commerce. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by HCOPIL include:

- Held a Special Commission in 2011 that agreed to measures to improve member state implementation of the Child Abduction Convention and the Child Protection Convention.
- Published the Spanish version of the Guide to Good Practice under the Child Abduction Convention, Part IV – Enforcement, increasing the reach of the document and promoting consistent application of the Convention.
- Held an Inter-American meeting of Hague Network Judges and Central Authorities in 2011 to provide information and judicial training on implementation of the Child Abduction Convention and the Child Protection Convention.
- Sponsored the first Gulf judicial seminar on cross-frontier legal cooperation in June 2011, providing a framework for possible accession to Hague conventions on children's issues and judicial cooperation to participants from Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Oman.
- Held the 3rd Regional Meeting on the e-Apostille Convention in 2011 to promote use of e-Apostilles (certifications) and e-Registers in international litigation.
- Held the fourth Asia Pacific Conference in 2011 on implementing Hague conventions within the Asia Pacific Region, especially the *Child Adoption Convention and the Apostille Convention*.
- Held a Special Commission on the Child Adoption Convention, identifying essential features of a well-regulated adoption system and encouraged States to establish safeguards under the Convention.

Current and future priorities include:

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Administering the Service Convention, which sets rules for providing legal notice in transnational litigation; the Evidence Convention, which facilitates obtaining evidence from one country for use in litigation in another; and the Apostille Convention, which simplifies authentication of official documents issued by one country for use in another and now has over 100 States Parties.
- Continuing work on choice of law principles relating to international commercial contracts, developing a good practice guide to accompany the Child Support Convention, and organizing meetings of the Working Group on Mediation in the Context of the Malta Process.
- Continuing to promote and administer the Child Abduction Convention, which requires the prompt return of children wrongfully removed or retained, and the Child Adoption Convention, which provides procedures for cross-border adoptions. These conventions now have over 80 States Parties.
- Collecting information on issues arising from international surrogacy arrangements including the practical legal needs in the area, comparative developments in domestic and private international law, and the prospects for consensus on a global approach to addressing international surrogacy issues.
- Developing criteria for providing technical assistance and judicial training to countries preparing to become party to the various conventions.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	U.S. Department of Justice
U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission	U.S. Department of the Treasury
Federal Reserve Bank	American Bar Association
National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, Uniform Law Commission	
National Association of State Secretaries of State, Notary Public Administrators Section	

U.S. family law advocacy groups and U.S. citizens and businesses having international dealings in the areas of family law, litigation, commerce and finance depend on rules of law that HCOPIL promotes. Participation in HCOPIL enables the U.S. to achieve international acceptance of treaties and other instruments of private international law that incorporate and reflect U.S. law and experience.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. contribution to HCOPIL's July 2012 through June 2013 budget. The HCOPIL Council of Diplomatic Representatives will adopt the 2013 budget in July 2012. The request anticipates a 2.0 percent increase in assessed contributions to cover inflationary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	3,301	3,399	3,467
United States % Share	5.656	5.627	5.627
United States Assessment (in Euros)	187	191	195
Hague Pension Fund	19	19	18
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	205	210	213
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.724	0.747	0.74
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	283	281	288

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Agency for Research on Cancer

Lyon, France

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	2,107	2,029	2,032

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) coordinates and conducts research on the causes of human cancer, and develops scientific strategies for cancer control. IARC collaborates with cancer registries around the world to collect and disseminate data on cancer incidence, mortality, and survival. Close collaboration between IARC and the U.S. scientific community contributes to scientific advances in the fight against cancer and helps protect Americans against this disease. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote well-being]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IARC include:

- Released a report in 2011 involving 31 scientists from 14 countries to address the possible adverse health effects of exposure to radiofrequency electromagnetic fields, such as those emitted by wireless communication devices that resulted in IARC classifying radiofrequency electromagnetic fields as possibly carcinogenic to humans.
- Published results in 2011 of a review of 40 years of work to identify human carcinogens and their target organ sites, giving epidemiologists and public health scientists the ability to search for information on carcinogens by exposure and organ site.
- Released the results of its study on breast cancer trends in October 2010, which showed considerable variations in mortality trends among 30 European countries and highlighted the fact that managed patient care has a high impact on mortality, with the most efficient strategies combining screening with quality managed care.
- Released GLOBOCAN 2008 in 2010, an online resource for cancer researchers, policy-makers and media, which provides worldwide estimates of the numbers of new cases of, and deaths from, 27 specific cancer types in nearly every country or territory in the world. These figures are believed to be the most accurate assessment of the global cancer burden available and will be used in setting priorities for cancer control around the world.
- Concluded that Vitamin C and other compounds in the diet may prevent cancers of the stomach and esophagus. Revealed specific links between human cancers and exposure to chemicals, diet and lifestyle.
- Determined that smokers of black tobacco have a three-fold higher risk of bladder cancer than smokers of blond tobacco.
- Demonstrated important links between cancer and occupational risks, including linking low doses of radiation to a small increase in cancer risk in nuclear industry workers.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Helped researchers distinguish between environmental and hereditary causes of cancer, and demonstrated that certain substances are NOT shown to cause cancer.

Current and future priorities include:

- Increasing focus on the study of genetic factors as the cause of human cancer due to increasing evidence that genetic mutations play a critical role in carcinogenesis.
- Accelerating efforts to control cancer worldwide through collaborative research on cancer causes and epidemiology.
- Publishing research results on cancers and cancer causes, and disseminating scientific information through publications, meetings, courses, and fellowships.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
U.S. National Cancer Institute
U.S.-based cancer research community

U.S. participation in IARC benefits both the U.S. scientific community and the U.S. National Cancer Institute, which collaborate closely with IARC. Reduced U.S. commitment and participation in IARC could limit scientific collaboration between the U.S. and the developing world.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2013 request provides funding for 70 percent of the U.S. assessment for calendar year 2012, which was deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the U.S. assessment for calendar year 2013, the second year of the 2012-2013 program and budget. The 2013 assessed budget increases by 2.0 percent, following a 0.7 percent decrease in 2012.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	19,151	19,017	19,402
United States % Share	7.949	7.862	7.862
United States Assessment (in Euros)	1,522	1,495	1,525
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.727	0.751	0.74
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	2,094	1,991	2,061
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	1,445	0	0
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	(1,432)	1,432	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	0	(1,394)	1,414
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	0	(1,443)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	2,107	2,029	2,032

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs

Brussels, Belgium

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	161	0	0

The International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs (IBPCT), also known by its working name of the International Customs Tariffs Bureau (BITD), provides tariff information that governments and businesses use in international trade. IBPCT translates tariff schedules and publishes them in the International Customs Journal in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish. IBPCT is recognized as the only international organization that provides official translations of customs tariffs.

The Government of Belgium, the host of IBPCT, withdrew from membership in the organization in 2010 and indicated that they would no longer assure the continuation of services provided to IBPCT such as the administration and monitoring of the normal operations of the organization. The future, if any, of the organization is currently unresolved but withdrawals by other member states put the organization's survival into question. The remaining member states have expressed a lack of interest for the services provided by IBPCT since access to information on tariffs is otherwise available. IBPCT's work products are not being utilized by any U.S. government agency to an extent that would justify further U.S. membership in the organization. Additionally, the World Trade Organization (WTO) has analyzed IBPCT's work and found that given current WTO competencies and the overlap of the two organization's work, WTO would be able to take on the vast majority of IBPCT's still relevant functions.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	2,212	0	0
United States % Share	5.5	0	0
United States Assessment (in Euros)	118	0	0
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.733	0	0
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	161	0	0

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Bureau for the Permanent Court of Arbitration

The Hague, Netherlands

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	55	72	73

The International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (IBPCA) administers arbitration, conciliation, and fact finding in disputes involving combinations of states, private parties, and international organizations. International arbitration benefits the United States by promoting international rule of law and peaceful resolution of disputes in regions where the United States has strategic interests. IBPCA also conducts education and outreach to promote international dispute resolution. *[Strategic Goal 1 – advance civilian security]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IBPCA include:

- Facilitated several notable arbitrations that have contributed to regional peace and stability by enabling states to resolve disputes peacefully. IBPCA's workload in 2011 consisted of over 55 cases.
- Continued to perform registry services for a significant number of investor-State disputes arising under bilateral investment treaties or free trade agreements. These cases comprise about 60 percent of IBPCA's workload.
- Administered three state-to-state arbitrations in 2011: Bangladesh v. India (UN Convention on the Law of the Sea); Indus Waters Kishenganga Arbitration (Pakistan v. India); (Indus Waters Treaty 1960); Mauritius v. United Kindom (UN Convention on the Law of the Sea).
- Assisted with appointment of the President and challenges to members of the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal, and performed similar functions for other international tribunals under agreements to which the United States is a party.

Current and future priorities include:

- Developing rules and procedures to strengthen the international dispute resolution framework by providing alternative and more flexible frameworks for settling disputes involving states or international organizations.
- Reaching out to States in an effort to increase the number of States Parties to one or more of the IBPCA's Conventions. The number of States Parties currently stands at 112, with the recent membership of Albania. As more States accede to these Conventions, the opportunity for the peaceful settlement of disputes increases correspondingly.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Principal Partners and Benefits

IBPCA's constituency includes the U.S. Government (as, among other things, a litigant before the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal). Membership in IBPCA enables the U.S. to influence the administration of arbitration proceedings to which it may be a party or have an interest. For example, a strong IBPCA offers a useful, credible forum for resolving certain disputes involving states or international organizations. A significant portion of the PCA's ongoing caseload involves U.S.-based parties and the application of treaties to which the United States is a party.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IBPCA for calendar year 2013. The request anticipates no increase in the assessed budget.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	837	837	837
United States % Share	6.447	6.443	6.443
United States Assessment (in Euros)	54	54	54
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	(16)	0	0
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	(5)	0	0
Budget Adjustment	5	0	0
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	38	54	54
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.691	0.75	0.74
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	55	72	73

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Bureau of Weights and Measures

Serves, France

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	1,451	1,458	1,499

The International Bureau of Weights and Measures (IBWM) provides a framework for mutual acceptance of measurement standards, thereby reducing technical barriers to trade. IBWM provides the basis for a single, coherent system of measurements throughout the world, traceable to the International System of Units. In addition to maintaining the international prototype for mass, IBWM disseminates and synchronizes international time standards, work that is critical for air and space navigation. The United States has a critical economic stake in the maintenance of internationally accepted measures in each of these areas. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IBWM include:

- Continued to facilitate international measurement comparisons under a Mutual Recognition Arrangement among 84 countries and 3 international organizations, which underpins international recognition of measurement standards and calibration certificates that impact an estimated \$4 billion in international trade annually. Examples of areas where international key comparisons have been completed include mass, electricity, chemical and biological measurements.
- Continued to serve as Secretariat for the Joint Committee for Traceability in Laboratory Medicine, which manages a process that provides a database of “higher order” measurement procedures, certified reference materials, and measurement service providers that U.S. medical device manufacturers use as tools for establishing the measurement traceability required for marketing their products internationally
- Compared the Josephson voltage system and Quantum Hall resistance system to corresponding U.S. standards ensuring that U.S. and international electrical measurements are consistent at the very highest accuracies.

Current and future priorities include:

- Coordinating the review of the more than 250 reference methods and 500 reference materials that clinical diagnostic laboratories use to ensure the accuracy of their results. U.S. medical device manufacturers depend on these international standards, which assure continued access to European and other overseas markets.
- Providing radioactivity calibration standards to the International Atomic Energy Agency for monitoring of nuclear safety and control of hazardous radiation.
- Working with the World Meteorological Organization to define measurement standards for ozone and other greenhouse gases to facilitate the accurate assessment of global climate change.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Developing a definition of the kilogram that is based on fundamental constants of nature rather than a physical artifact, thus increasing the accuracy and consistency of mass measurements as well as other units within the “new SI.”
- Working to improve time-transfer techniques and algorithms for use in time scales that are the basis for calculating International Atomic Time and comparisons that IBWM performs of atomic clock measurements submitted by the world’s standards laboratories.
- Working with the World Anti-Doping Agency to ensure international consistency of drug-testing methods, enabling drug-testing kits made in the United States to be accepted elsewhere. This equivalence is valuable to the U.S. athletic community, which is regularly subjected to drug-testing at international sporting events.
- Promoting awareness of the importance of metrology in chemistry and biochemistry for clear comparability and international traceability of chemical and biological measurements intrinsic to international trade, human health and safety, and environmental protection.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Federal Aviation Administration
U.S. Food and Drug Administration
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
U.S. National Institutes of Health

U.S. Federal Communications Commission
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology

The U.S. has a critical economic stake in the development and maintenance of an international measurement system. Diminished support for IBWM could impact U.S. export industries, and some U.S. products could be shut out from the global marketplace due to non-acceptance of U.S. product standards or certifications by regulatory authorities in importing countries. Industries that focus primarily on exports to other countries, such as the medical device manufacturing industry, would be most affected.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for 70 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to IBWM for calendar year 2012, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2013. Calendar year 2013 is the first year of IBWM's 2013-2016 quadrennial budget. The assessed amount for 2013 increases by two percent compared to 2012 due to inflationary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	10,966	11,349	11,577
United States % Share	9.863	9.72	9.72
United States Assessment (in Euros)	1,081	1,103	1,125
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.727	0.751	0.74
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,487	1,469	1,520
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	980	0	0
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	(1,017)	1,017	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	0	(1,028)	1,044

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	0	(1,065)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	1,451	1,458	1,499

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property

Rome, Italy
(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	1,142	1,051	1,072

The International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) promotes conservation of cultural heritage by training researchers and technicians in conservation methodologies and techniques that are not available through other sources. It is the only institution of its kind with a worldwide mandate to promote the conservation of all types of cultural heritage, both movable and immovable. The United States benefits from collaboration that ICCROM offers to the Smithsonian Institution and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. ICCROM supports U.S. foreign policy objectives by helping cultural heritage professionals in at-risk countries such as Afghanistan, Haiti, and Iraq. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote well-being]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ICCROM include:

- Expanded its membership to include Afghanistan, Iraq, and the United Arab Emirates, providing further opportunities for the United States to collaborate with these important partners in an area of mutual interest, cultural preservation.
- Partnered with the Smithsonian Institution of the latter's Cultural Property Recovery Base project in Port-au-Prince Haiti to collect and store rare and historic objects of art in a protected location, safe from the elements and from looting after the earthquake of January 2010; Haitians were trained in the science of cultural property preservation; and Haitians without income were hired to collect damaged works of art from among the rubble of churches, museums, and private collections.
- Trained practicing professionals (architects, urban planners, archeologists, art historians, engineers, conservators, scientists, archivists, librarians, museum curators) on conservation of sites, buildings, and artifacts of cultural and historical importance with a focus on ensuring these skills would be directly applicable to ongoing work in their own countries.
- Completed the 12-year AFRICA capacity-building project. Through this project, hundreds of African conservationists were given intense training in conservation skills, allowing them to better identify, inventory and preserve their institutions' collections throughout Africa, a region whose rich cultural treasures are especially endangered due to lack of infrastructure and conservation knowledge. Additionally, preservation equipment and supplies were donated to several institutions, further allowing practitioners to modernize and protect their collections.

Current and future priorities include:

- Supporting national institutions responsible for cultural heritage; encouraging the integration of preventive conservation and maintenance strategies into national conservation policies.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Working through partnerships, including with U.S. institutions such as the Getty Foundation, to maximize impact and reduce duplication of effort among agencies.
- Ensuring wide access to information about conservation and its importance. Current large-scale regional projects emphasize capacity-building of professionals in the Muslim world and Latin America.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. National Park Service
American Institute of Architects

Smithsonian Institution
Getty Conservation Institute
U.S. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

In 2009, the U.S. was reelected to a four-year term on the ICCROM Council and is represented there by a member of the Smithsonian Institution's staff. The Council is ICCROM's most influential governing body, composed of representatives from 25 of its 130 member states. ICCROM provides essential outreach and opportunities to the Smithsonian Institution, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (an independent U.S. federal agency), the National Park Service, and several U.S. academic institutions. Diminished U.S. support for ICCROM could undermine U.S. participation in cultural preservation efforts abroad.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2013 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ICCROM for calendar year 2013, the second year of the 2012-2013 biennium. ICCROM has been maintaining a no-growth budget. However, three new member states joined the organization in 2012-2013 resulting in a change in overall member contributions.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	3,588	3,588	3,603
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	789	789	793
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.691	0.751	0.74
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,142	1,051	1,072

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Coffee Organization

London, England

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	509	617	616

The International Coffee Organization (ICO) promotes a sustainable coffee sector on a local, regional, and international scale. ICO collects and publishes statistics on production, prices and trade, and facilitates cooperation between governments and the private sector. As the world's largest importer of coffee, the United States benefits from ICO's efforts to promote transparent and sustainable coffee markets. The ICO also provides a forum to address challenges faced in particular by small- and medium-scale coffee farmers. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

ICO helps local producers cultivate coffee crops as an essential cash crop for millions of small farmers in the tropics. Coffee is one of the few viable alternatives to the cultivation of narcotics in some countries. ICO's projects help subsistence coffee growers gain access to information on markets, technology, business management practices, and sources of financing. *[Strategic Goal 1 – advance civilian security]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ICO include:

- Convened for the first time, the Consultative Forum on Coffee Sector, a new ICO forum to facilitate consultations on topics related to finance and risk-management in the coffee sector with a particular emphasis on the needs of small- and medium-scale coffee producers and local communities in coffee producing areas.
- Promoted development of a sustainable coffee sector, focusing on three elements of sustainability: the economic sector, environmental management, and social sustainability.
- Facilitated trade and promoted cooperation among commercial interests in producing and consuming countries, including an “early warning” system related to the use of technical standards that are essential to the coffee trade.
- Contributed to the development, financing, and implementation of capacity building projects in the coffee sector of developing countries, including developing integrated systems to control coffee diseases, pilot testing short- and medium-term finance for small-scale coffee farmers in eastern Africa and improving coffee quality, productivity and competitiveness of small coffee producers in Central America and the Caribbean.
- Contributed to stability in coffee-dependent economies and provided support for U.S. efforts to combat drug production and related crimes through market transparency. In some countries, including key U.S. allies such as Colombia, coffee cultivation is one of the only economically viable alternatives to the cultivation of narcotics.
- Secured entry into force of a comprehensively amended International Coffee Agreement incorporating wide-ranging reforms to strengthen ICO's contributions to the world coffee market,

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

such as expanding the scope of market information provided by ICO and benefits to small-scale farmers.

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to strengthen members' coffee policies and sectors, supporting trade, economic growth and efforts to provide viable alternatives to the cultivation of narcotics.
- Developing tools to disseminate market information to assist small producers, and increasing coffee consumption through innovative market development programs.
- Promoting the development and dissemination of innovations and best practices that enable coffee farmers to better manage the inherent volatility and risk associated with competitive and evolving markets and access to expanded financing options.
- Enhancing the understanding of climate change impacts on the viability of coffee production and markets by supporting research into coffee germplasm, enhancing genetic conservation, and breeding practices to reduce susceptibility to plant pathogens and mitigate climate change effects.
- Promoting environmentally sound coffee growing practices which reduce water contamination, conserve wildlife, and enhance ecosystem services while increasing cup quality and economic viability for producers.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. coffee importers, roasters and retailers
Specialty Coffee Association of America
Oxfam America
World Wildlife Fund

National Coffee Association
Conservation International
Rainforest Alliance

U.S. membership in ICO has contributed to a renewed sense of purpose for ICO and strengthened cooperation, especially among Western Hemisphere members. U.S. participation has also enhanced ICO's effectiveness in its efforts to promote economic growth and stability in coffee producing countries. Diminished U.S. support for ICO could reduce ICO's effectiveness and deprive the organization of the participation of the largest coffee-consuming country in ICO's inter-governmental dialogue and activities.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2013 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ICO's 2013 budget, which is not expected to change significantly from 2012.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Pounds)	2,782	2,894	2,894
United States % Share	11.4	13.65	13.65
United States Assessment (in Pounds)	317	395	395
Approx. Exchange Rate (Pounds to \$1)	0.623	0.64	0.641
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	509	617	616

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Copper Study Group

Lisbon, Portugal

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	44	38	39

The International Copper Study Group (ICSG) promotes international cooperation and transparency in the worldwide copper market. ICSG enables industry, its associations, and governments to address common problems and objectives. The United States directly benefits from participation in ICSG as the world's second leading importer, second largest consumer, and third-largest producer of copper. Participation in ICSG helps U.S. industry predict the impacts of fluctuating copper prices and market trends on copper production and manufacturing. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ICSG include:

- Created the first ICSG Online Statistical Database, which provides Capacity Analysis through data contained in the 2011 ICSG Directory of Copper Mines and Plants and Production Analysis through data contained in the monthly ICSG Copper Bulletin. Overall, the database allows all member countries increased access to current data on the copper trade.
- Supervised projects for the UN Common Fund for Commodities, including a project on the transfer of technology for high pressure copper die casting in India. Also supervised projects to promote greater copper use in energy efficient products in China and India.
- Tracked and reported market trends and recent large fluctuations in copper prices through publication of production and consumption statistics at a macro-level and on the country level.
- Marked trends in world copper supply and demand, and production capacities, including data for mining, smelting, and refining operations on a worldwide basis; and projected future capacities for the next two years taking into account a world economic slowdown.
- Supplied basic data on current and future global production and consumption trends essential to assessing adequacy of future U.S. copper supply for meeting industrial and strategic needs.

Current and future priorities include:

- Maintaining one of the world's most complete historical and current databases providing access to production, consumption and trade data for copper, copper products and secondary copper, price series, and information on copper mines and plants.
- Tracking and analyzing the global market for copper scrap, a significant raw material for the U.S. manufacturing industry.
- Completing a study on new regulations affecting copper-bearing products, and informing members of key environmental issues and international regulatory initiatives.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Studying strategies for the respective U.S. industries on cost controls, increasing efficiency and productivity measures to assist them during the current financial crisis.
- Creating an Ad-Hoc Working Group on Specialty Minerals (WGSM), being established by Australia, Canada, the European Union, and the United States; to provide guidance and advice to member countries related to market trends and developments for specialty minerals and rare-earths.
- Carrying out an April 2012 Joint Study Group Seminar on “How Society Benefits from Mining and Metals Production” in conjunction with the April meetings of the International Nickel Study Group, the International Lead and Zinc Study Group, and the International Copper Study Group.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Commerce

U.S. Department of Defense

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

U.S. Geological Survey

U.S. Trade Representative

U.S. International Trade Commission

ICSG's constituency includes the U.S. copper mining, automotive, telecommunications, electronics, and construction industries, and the copper-producing states of Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, Nevada, Montana, and Michigan. All 22 ICSG members provide annual production, consumption, and stockpile data. This information, particularly for China and Russia, is unavailable to other public or private industry organizations or publications. Reliable data on stockpiles is an important alternative to disinformation that actors in non-market economies use to manipulate prices.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ICSG for calendar year 2013. Although the request anticipates a slight increase to cover expected inflationary cost increases, the U.S. assessment is expected to stay level as copper usage (the measure on which members' assessment rates are based) in the United States has been declining due to the recent financial crisis.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	469	463	463
United States % Share	6.484	6.165	6.165
United States Assessment (in Euros)	30	29	29
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.682	0.763	0.74
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	44	38	39

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Cotton Advisory Committee

Washington, D.C., United States

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	331	335	349

The International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) provides data to improve market transparency and facilitates the enforcement of rulings by international arbitration bodies affecting the international cotton trade. As the largest exporter of cotton in the world, the United States directly benefits from increased trade opportunities that result from ICAC's work. U.S. membership in ICAC enables U.S. cotton growers and merchants to advance their interests in the global economy. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ICAC include:

- Worked with the governments of Burkina Faso, Kenya, and Mozambique to allow commercial adoption of biotech cotton varieties, expanding acceptance of biotechnology in cotton production which is beneficial to U.S. cotton exports.
- Worked with governments in Africa, Asia, and South America to expand the use of cottonseed oil as a food for human consumption, thus contributing to food security and expanding demand for cotton products.
- Hosted a “Best Practices to Ensure Responsible Sourcing in the Cotton Value Chain” workshop focusing on child labor, labor standards, energy use, water quality, wages, working conditions, and environmental impacts of production practices.
- Published a study of pesticide use in cotton production in six major producing countries, including the United States and, starting in 2011, Togo. The study refutes allegations that cotton production causes environmental harm, helping the U.S. cotton industry boost consumer demand.
- Published annual reports on barriers to trade in cotton and worked with the WTO Secretariat to raise awareness of the damage done to the world cotton trade by government policies in India and China that distort trade in cotton and other agricultural commodities.
- Published a report on cotton production practices. The report contains data from 38 countries on varieties and their fiber characteristics, insects, diseases, weeds and methods used to control them, and the use of fertilizers, farm size, rotations, harvesting and ginning of cotton.
- Continued work by the Task Force on Commercial Standardization of Instrument Testing of Cotton on standardizing the grading of cotton worldwide.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Current and future priorities include:

- Serving as a leading source of international data on forecasts of cotton supply and use by country, exports by destination and imports by origin, and cotton consumption and cotton's share of fiber demand in the world and by region.
- Partnering with farmer representatives with issues related to food security as it relates to income security. Cotton contributes to food security by enhancing soil fertility and retarding the development of pests and diseases in properly-managed crop rotation systems.
- Working toward a set of harmonized requirements for phytosanitary certificates and international rules for trade in cotton, which if adopted by member governments will simplify trade in cotton, improve transparency and lower costs.
- Working toward universal recognition of electronic shipping documents, which if adopted by member states will simplify trade in cotton, improve transparency and lower costs.
- Organizing a round table on biotechnology in cotton to help share experiences on commercial production, marketing and regulation of biotech cotton. Biotechnology is of interest for its great potential to improve economic and food security.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. cotton industry

International Cotton Association
International Forum for Cotton Promotion

Participation in ICAC enables the U.S. to promote international acceptance of biotechnology, cotton promotion, and the sanctity of contracts and international cotton standards, all of which are important objectives of the U.S. cotton sector. U.S. participation also influences decisions on projects of importance such as the West African Cotton Improvement Program.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2013 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ICAC's fiscal year 2013 budget (July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013). Individual country's assessed contributions are based on two parts: 40 percent of the total assessment is split equally among the members, and 60 percent based on each member's share of international trade in cotton. Although the total assessment for the organization increased only slightly to cover expected inflationary and other customary cost increases, the U.S. share increased due to an increase in the U.S. share of world cotton trade, resulting in an overall larger increase.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	1,702	1,783	1,819
United States % Share	19.447	18.764	19.2
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	331	335	349

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Grains Council

London, England

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	535	551	563

The International Grains Council (IGC) furthers growth and cooperation in international trade in grains. IGC contributes to the stability of international grain markets by analyzing market developments and providing timely, comprehensive, and unbiased information to market participants and governments. The United States benefits from increased efficiency of global grain markets, which is economically advantageous to U.S. grain producers and exporters. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

IGC contributes to world food security by assisting with the monitoring of member commitments to provide specific levels of food aid to developing countries. IGC helps facilitate responses by the international community to emergency food situations and to the ongoing food security needs of developing countries. *[Strategic Goal 4 – provide humanitarian assistance]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IGC include:

- Added rice to the organization's scope of work beginning in July 2011. Expanded data and analysis on rice will improve food aid information for the United States.
- Enhanced recruitment efforts, such as through the holding of a Council Session in Australia in December 2010. New membership helps defray the U.S. assessment while improving data availability and broadening discussions.
- Tracked market developments and reported on policy measures in key countries in response to recent market price volatility. This information was key for members, and IGC served as an important forum for governments to report on policies.
- Started a review of the Grain Trade Convention (GTC) that would include officially bringing oilseeds under the GTC, and would result in other administrative and operational changes to reflect current realities in global grain trade.
- Published grain market analysis and forecasts, allowing better planning and execution of purchasing activities, and improving global grain markets efficiency. Publications include the Grain Market Report, World Grain Statistics, Grains Shipments, and Fiscal Year Reports.
- Published new weekly indices of grains and oilseeds prices in light of continued high prices and extreme market volatility.
- Improved food aid delivery in response to regional and global emergencies by coordinating national contributions by the world's major food donors, with particular attention to food security concerns.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Ensured a predictable level of food aid through the Food Aid Convention (FAC), which requires a minimum annual commitment of food aid, irrespective of commodity price and supply situations. FAC's minimum annual commitment requirements are vital to the assistance activities of the World Food Program and the Food and Agriculture Organization.
- Ensured effective use of donor resources that save and protect the lives of 300 million people threatened every year by famine and disasters by improving the global emergency food aid response system.

Current and future priorities include:

- Exploring industrial uses of grain, notably bio-fuels; and providing analysis and special studies on specific sectors of the grain economy, particularly those affecting trade, utilization, storage, and transportation, especially in developing countries.
- Negotiating a new convention through the Food Aid Committee. The United States will seek common ground with other members on improvements that will lead to greater contributions by other members to the emergency food aid response system.
- Continuing initiatives to attract new members, particularly key international grain economies in Asia. Recent Council Sessions attracted observers from Brazil, China, Mexico, Chinese Taipei, and Thailand.
- Responding to the G-20 Agricultural Market Information System initiative by offering cooperation in its development to ensure a high level of expertise and to avoid duplication of scarce resources.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Grains Council
North American Export Grain Association
World Food Program

U.S. Wheat Associates
CARE
WorldVision

U.S. participation in IGC is beneficial in the food aid arena where the United States has a voice in FAC discussions regarding regional and global emergencies and coordination of national responses to improving the efficiency of food aid delivery.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2013 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IGC's 2012-2013 fiscal year budget (July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013).

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Pounds)	1,416	1,475	1,534
United States % Share	23.55	23.55	23.55
United States Assessment (in Pounds)	333	347	361
Approx. Exchange Rate (Pounds to \$1)	0.622	0.63	0.641
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	535	551	563

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Hydrographic Organization

Monte Carlo, Monaco

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	142	133	141

The International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) helps ensure safe maritime navigation through the sharing of accurate hydrographic information among member states. Up-to-date, accurate surveys and charts of port facilities are essential for the safe transport of oil and other commodities by sea, as well as cruise ship operations often involving the safety of thousands of passengers and crew. Over 95 percent of U.S. foreign trade moves on ships. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IHO include:

- Culminated a multi-year project in the summer of 2011 that created five new Navigation Areas for promulgating maritime safety information to keep shipping lanes in the Arctic region safe. Growth in Arctic shipping routes creates a need for increased information about hazards to navigation.
- Continued developing standards for Electronic Navigational Charts in maritime Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems mandated in 2009 by an amendment to the Safety of Life at Sea Convention.
- Established a Universal Hydrographic Data Model for developing specifications for geospatially referenced products to be used in conjunction with Electronic Navigational Charts. The model includes a Marine Protected Area product to help address the risk of adverse impacts to protected marine areas.
- Evaluated the current lack of worldwide electronic chart coverage and actions that need to be taken to support the recently approved phase-in of mandatory carriage requirements for Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems beginning with passenger ships in 2012, followed by tankers, bulk carriers, and cargo ships by 2018.
- Developed an agreement to eliminate redundant electronic navigational chart overlaps, which can cause electronic chart display systems to malfunction. In 2011, national hydrographic offices reached agreement on technical and policy measures that eliminate existing overlaps in the Pacific, Atlantic, Caribbean and other trans-boundary areas.

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing collaboration with other organizations to establish policies and standards for nautical products necessary for safe passage of all vessels, including military ones, through domestic and international waters and to help member states and the hydrographic community meet the Electronic Display and Information System carriage deadline of July 2012.
- Continuing efforts to increase capacity building, training programs, and membership in the organization to expand benefits to developing countries.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Continuing work on the production of Electronic Navigational Charts, especially in the Caribbean, where over 30 percent of the world's crude oil and 50 percent of the world's cruise line traffic passes each year.
- Developing a new plan, through the Arctic Regional Hydrographic Commission, that prioritizes and improves surveying and charting practices in the Arctic and endorses promulgation of the Mariners Routing Guide for the Northwest Passage.
- Developing a uniform system for describing marine environmental features for display on electronic navigation systems, increasing the efficiency and safety of maritime navigation and protection of the marine environment.
- Addressing navigational concerns related to the accuracy of existing positional reference systems in the northern latitudes of the Arctic with the aim of finalizing a Safety of Navigation circular to raise awareness of unique navigational issues in the Polar regions.
- Redesigning and completing the quinquennial update of the Status of Hydrographic Surveying and Nautical Charting Worldwide as a principle document for International Maritime Organization audit activity regarding the Safety of Life at Sea convention.

Principal Partners and Benefits

National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency	U.S. Navy and Military Sealift Command
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	U.S. Coast Guard
U.S. transportation industry	U.S. Maritime Administration
U.S. coastal states and cities with ports	U.S. cruise ship operators and passengers
U.S. industries that import/export goods by sea	U.S. owners of maritime facilities
U.S. marine equipment and electronics industries	

Ninety percent of the world's trade moves over water, and 95 percent of U.S. foreign trade enters and exits the United States via ships. U.S. participation in IHO enables the U.S. to influence the development of international maritime navigation standards and ensures that the U.S. and other nations have timely access to shared hydrographic data.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IHO for 2013, the first year of the IHO 2013-2017 quinquennial budget. The request estimates a 2.4 percent increase in the assessed budget to cover inflationary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	2,710	2,725	2,791
United States % Share	3.731	3.655	3.731
United States Assessment (in Euros)	100	100	104
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.704	0.752	0.74
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	142	133	141

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law

Rome, Italy
(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	175	163	169

The International Institute for Unification of Private Law (IIUPL or UNIDROIT) formulates modern trade and business practices and creates international treaties, model laws, and uniform rules that promote international commerce and facilitate the expansion of overseas market opportunities for U.S. exporters of goods and services, as well as strengthen local economies and build capacity in developing country markets of importance to the United States. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

UNIDROIT promotes modern judicial standards in developing countries that increase their participation in international commerce. UNIDROIT instruments promote financial transparency and increase the availability of credit to small-- and medium--sized businesses in developing countries. Accession to UNIDROIT conventions and the application of uniform rules and model national laws help to promote U.S. international rule of law objectives. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote democratic governance]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by UNIDROIT include:

- Initiated, with support from the U.S. financial and banking community, legislative guidelines for implementing the new “Geneva” Convention on cross-border investment securities transactions, which will assist developing and developed countries implement the Convention and modernize their domestic investment securities laws.
- Increased the number of states ratifying the Cape Town Convention on financing acquisitions of large-scale equipment to 50. The Convention, based on the U.S. Uniform Commercial Code, upgrades international commercial finance for equipment such as aircraft and railroad rolling stock, and creates new market opportunities for U.S. businesses.
- Increased the number of states ratifying the Aircraft and Aircraft Engine Finance Protocol to the Cape Town Convention, covering over 70 percent of the world’s transactions in this sector and extending special financing law provisions that enable states to take delivery of U.S.-manufactured aircraft at preferential financing rates provided by the Export-Import Bank and U.S. banking outlets.
- Promoted the recently concluded model national leasing law, which will lead to increased exports to developing countries, credit for small and medium sized businesses, and transparency in financing transactions, benefiting the U.S. equipment supply and services industries.
- Completed additional provisions of the UNIDROIT Principles of International Commercial Contracts, which draw on best commercial practices in common and civil law countries and are increasingly the basis of transnational contracts, resulting in reduced frequency of contractual disputes for a wide range of U.S. manufacturers and distributors engaged in foreign trade.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Current and future priorities include:

- Organizing new initiatives, including an international meeting on food security designed to upgrade private law on farm and fisheries finance, land usage, storage, and distribution of food products.
- Initiating work on a protocol on financing of high-value agricultural, construction and mining equipment.
- Completing a new international registry for financing interests in railroad rolling stock, which will implement the 2007 Luxembourg Protocol and thus open up increased market opportunities for U.S. rail equipment and financing.
- Continuing work on a protocol establishing private finance and commerce as the basis for future space development, benefiting start-ups and small and medium size businesses.
- Continuing work on harmonized rules and standards for electronic settlement of financial transactions (“financial netting”), promoting commerce and protecting markets from systemic risk.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Transportation	U.S. Federal Aviation Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce	U.S. Securities Exchange Commission
U.S. Department of Treasury	New York Federal Reserve
U.S. Export-Import Bank	American Bar Association, Sections on Business
U.S. Council on International Business	National Center for Inter-American Free Trade
National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws	

UNIDROIT’s constituency includes the U.S. commercial lending and finance industries, aircraft and aircraft engine manufacturers, rail equipment manufacturers, agricultural and construction equipment manufacturers, equipment finance and leasing services, securities regulators and intermediaries, and investment securities firms. Participation in UNIDROIT enables the U.S. to promote modern commercial laws reflecting U.S. law and experience. Diminished support for UNIDROIT would impair U.S. participation in an international forum where nations reach agreements on important matters involving private law. Without U.S. participation, future international law in these areas could increasingly be shaped by other governments and their legal systems, to the detriment of U.S. citizens and businesses.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to UNIDROIT for calendar year 2013. The request anticipates a two percent increase to cover inflationary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	2,022	2,288	2,334
United States % Share	6.058	5.353	5.353
United States Assessment (in Euros)	123	123	125
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.703	0.755	0.74
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	175	163	169

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Lead and Zinc Study Group

Lisbon, Portugal

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	38	34	35

The International Lead and Zinc Study Group (ILZSG) promotes transparency and encourages industry competition in the worldwide lead and zinc markets. The United States directly benefits from pooled information that ILZSG maintains on changes in the markets for lead and zinc. The United States is the leading global importer of refined zinc and lead, the second leading producer of refined lead, and the fourth leading producer of zinc ore. Access to ILZSG's information helps U.S. industry improve its industrial forecasting and long-term production planning capability. ILZSG meetings allow a unique platform for government delegates to meet and strengthen connections with major industrial players in the lead and zinc markets. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ILZSG include:

- Introduced a monthly press release that provides up-to-date statistics, improving market transparency and promoting U.S. industry competitiveness.
- Tracked and reported market trends in lead and zinc and forecasted an increased global demand for refined lead metal in 2012.
- Conducted meetings of the Industry Advisory Panel, consisting of senior experts from industry, which provide insight for member governments on the effect of economic and environmental developments on the lead and zinc markets from an industry standpoint.

Current and future priorities include:

- Organizing the “Materials Stewardship for Mining and Metals” seminar to be held April 2012. The objective is to exchange views on how the lead and zinc industry can enhance stewardship and to improve understanding of how the mining and metals companies, industry associations, and member governments are currently engaged in stewardship.
- Analyzing the impact of the financial crisis on the lead and zinc industries, and studying strategies on cost controls, increased efficiency and productivity measures to assist U.S. industries during the current crisis and better position them for the eventual recovery in demand.
- Creating an Ad-Hoc Working Group on Specialty Minerals (WGSM), being established by the Australia, Canada, the European Union, and the United States; to provide guidance and advice to member countries related to market trends and future availability for specialty minerals and rare-earths, which are playing an increasingly important role in the global economy.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Carrying out an April 2012 Joint Study Groups' Seminar on “How Society Benefits from Mining and Metals Production” in conjunction with the April meetings of the International Nickel Study Group, the International Lead and Zinc Study Group, and the International Copper Study Group.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Commerce
 U.S. Department of Defense
 U.S. Department of Transportation
 U.S. Trade Representative

U.S. Geological Survey
 U.S. Department of Energy
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
 U.S. International Trade Commission

ILZSG's constituency includes the U.S. battery, steel, construction material, automotive, and electrical industries, and the major lead and zinc mine states of Alaska, Idaho, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee. All 29 ILZSG member states provide valuable annual production, consumption, and stockpile data to ILZSG. The information that ILZSG collects from member states, particularly China and Russia, is not available from other public and private industry organizations and publications. ILZSG-maintained information on stockpiles is an important alternative to disinformation that actors in non-market economies use to manipulate non-ferrous metals prices.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ILZSG for calendar year 2013. No significant increase in the assessed budget for the organization is projected for 2013. An anticipated annual increase for salaries is expected to be offset by ongoing savings initiatives.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	376	374	374
United States % Share	7.018	6.892	6.892
United States Assessment (in Euros)	26	26	26
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.684	0.765	0.74
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	38	34	35

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Organization of Legal Metrology

Paris, France

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	171	154	166

The International Organization of Legal Metrology (IOLM) develops measurement standards for use in international trade in commodities. U.S. measuring instrument manufacturers and companies that sell products measured with these instruments (such as petroleum and grain) rely on IOLM standards to gain access and sell products in foreign markets. IOLM standards are used in health, safety, and protection of the environment. IOLM standards also provide the technical foundation for environmental agreements and protocols, such as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IOLM include:

- Reconfirmed technical standards for capacity measures covering a wide range of liquids from milk to liquid fuels, and revised the technical standard for test methods for the material measure of length, i.e., tape measures.
- Signed a Memorandum of Understanding to increase cooperation with the International Electrotechnical Commission in the fields of technical standardization and conformity assessment.
- Established a liaison with the Consumer Policy Committee of the International Standardization Organization with the objective of including the voice of the consumer in IOLM's technical work.
- Improved cooperation among national metrology services in developing countries to standardize legal metrology infrastructure under the IOLM Certificate System and the Mutual Acceptance Agreement.
- Revised the technical standard on automatic rail weighbridges that is used for weighing products shipped by train. U.S. participation in this revision has resulted in further harmonization of the IOLM's standard with U.S. standards.
- Maintained measurement and performance standards for instruments relating to road and traffic safety (radar guns), public intoxication (breathalyzers), electricity metering, measurement of liquid and gas flow and storage, and measurement of hydrogen for use in vehicle fuels.
- Advanced acceptance of test data among international certifying bodies, thus reducing the need by companies that manufacturer weighing equipment (e.g.: grocery market scales and water meters) to have their instruments tested in each country where they seek to market their instruments.
- Continued to work with the International Laboratory Accreditation Corporation and the International Accreditation Forum to share resources that are essential to ensuring cooperation in laboratory metrology that reduce technical barriers to trade.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Current and future priorities include:

- Developing a strategy for assuring the conformity of manufactured instruments to the design to which they were originally tested and approved. This will promote the acceptance of manufactured instruments into foreign markets.
- Developing international standards for environmental monitoring instruments, including instruments for measuring vehicle exhaust emissions and pollutants in water and at hazardous waste sites. Development of these standards will facilitate robust global monitoring and enforcement of environmental requirements.
- Revising and developing new international standards of measurement of the net quantity in prepackages. The growing global tendency towards the sale of prepackaged commodities has increased demand for such standards. An update of the statistical algorithm underpinning IOLM sampling plans for prepackages is underway.
- Updating a Model Law on Metrology and international guidance on ‘Legal Units of Measure’ to harmonize measurement units around the world, promoting economic stability by building trust in transactions involving measurements and measuring instruments.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Food and Drug Administration
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Department of Transportation
U.S. National Conference on Weights and Measures

U.S. Department of Agriculture
American Petroleum Institute
American Gas Association

The United States has made significant progress in getting U.S. requirements into IOLM standards, which are used worldwide as the basis for deciding whether to permit the local sale and use of U.S. measuring instruments. U.S. commodity manufacturers benefit from U.S. influence on IOLM packaging and labeling standards, resulting in enhanced ability to market products abroad.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IOLM for calendar year 2013, the first year of IOLM's 2013-2016 quadrennial budget. The request estimates a two percent increase to cover expected inflationary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	1,644	1,769	1,804
United States % Share	6.91	6.557	6.557
United States Assessment (in Euros)	114	116	118
English Translation Service	5	5	5
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	118	121	123
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.69	0.786	0.74
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	171	154	166

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Renewable Energy Agency

Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	2,917	3,147	3,696

The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) promotes uses of renewable energy by sharing knowledge and best practices in renewable energy policies and implementation; building capacity for the diffusion of renewable energy technologies, particularly in the developing world; and enhancing access to modern energy services through sustainable and renewable resources. IRENA's program of work helps to promote U.S. exports of renewable energy technologies, improves markets for U.S. innovations, supports U.S. energy security goals by reducing dependence on imported oil, and promotes the well-being of U.S. citizens by contributing to efforts to protect the global environment. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IRENA include:

- Established strategic partnerships and relationships with numerous international entities, including the Clean Energy Ministerial, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century, the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership, the Global Green Growth Forum, and the Global Green Growth Institute.
- Opened the Bonn Innovation Center, which is responsible for creating strategies to develop and deploy renewable energy technologies and helping empower countries to foster innovation and transition to renewable energy based systems.
- Concluded an agreement with the International Energy Agency to establish a joint Global Renewable Energy Policies and Measures Database that will provide member states with the most reliable and up-to-date information on global renewable energy policies.
- Held the Africa Consultative Forum in July 2011, which agreed on the way forward on policies and initiatives that can accelerate implementation of renewable energy in Africa.

Current and future priorities include:

- Preparing Renewable Energy Country Profiles that will provide a comprehensive picture of the state of renewable energy for publication on the IRENA website.
- Developing objective indicators to assess the readiness of participating member countries from Africa and the Pacific Islands to deploy renewable energy technologies.
- Undertaking a comprehensive mapping of existing data on renewable energy deployment and identifying gaps that IRENA can help address in the future.
- Collaborating with the Global Wind Energy Council to conduct an assessment of the type of policy environment that will successfully promote the development of wind power.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Participating in the United Nations Secretary-General's High-Level Group on Sustainable Energy for All, which is comprised of world leaders from business, governments, international organizations, and civil society.
- Developing the Renewable Energy Learning Partnership, which will provide a platform for exchanging information among renewable energy and education experts, and facilitate access to education and training opportunities.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

With strong involvement by the United States and other interested member states, the IRENA secretariat has been implementing numerous organizational mechanisms to promote accountability, integrity, and transparency. These include: a comprehensive conflict of interest policy, a process for selecting external auditors that opens competition to public and private sector entities, a policy on the public disclosure of documents, financial and staff regulations that incorporate best practices of other international organizations, and a program and budget planning process that emphasizes results and links resources to the organization's mission and strategic goals.

Principal Partners and Benefits

Department of Energy
Department of Treasury
Overseas Private Investment Corporation

National Renewable Energy Laboratory
United States Trade Development Agency

IRENA will play an important role in helping to open developing country markets to U.S. and other nation's renewable energy technologies. IRENA's core activities include building capacity, improving domestic governance, and facilitating the creation of environments that enable the implementation of renewable energy sources. IRENA will support increased uptake of renewable energy solutions, which will have benefits for the U.S. environment and energy security. IRENA will also serve as a forum for engagement between governments, scientists, and the private sector on renewable energy solutions.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2013 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IRENA for 2013, the second full year of the organization's existence. The request projects a five percent increase in the organization's assessed budget, in anticipation of the organization continuing to become fully staffed and operational. 2012 is the first full year of operation for the organization, with 2011 representing nine months of activity because the organization came into existence in April 2011.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	13,260	16,000	16,800
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	2,917	3,520	3,696
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	0	(373)	0
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	2,917	3,147	3,696

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Rubber Study Group

Singapore, Singapore

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	113	0	0

The International Rubber Study Group (IRSG) serves as an authoritative source of statistical data and analysis for the rubber industry, including production, consumption and trade in rubber as well as rubber products. IRSG prepares current estimates and analyses on the future supply and demand for rubber, while undertaking statistical and economic studies on specific aspects of the industry.

The United States formally submitted its intention to withdraw from IRSG on October 29, 2010, with an effective withdrawal date of June 30, 2011. The limited benefits to the U.S. government from continued membership were outweighed by the financial, legal and staff resources required for continued participation. As producers and consumers of rubber have changed over the years, the relevance of data produced by this organization and the utility of continued U.S. government participation for U.S. industry was questionable especially because China, the world's largest consumer of rubber, is not a member.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Sing Dollars)	1,275	0	0
United States % Share	11.367	0	0
United States Assessment (in Sing Dollars)	145	0	0
Approx. Exchange Rate (Sing Dollars to \$1)	1.283	0	0
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	113	0	0

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Seed Testing Association

Zurich, Switzerland

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	16	14	14

The International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) develops official rules and testing procedures for international trade in seeds, accredits seed testing laboratories around the world, and works to reduce non-tariff barriers to trade in seeds. ISTA promotes uniformity in seed testing worldwide. These objectives help ensure fair and open foreign markets for U.S. seed exports, which comprise 20 percent of worldwide seed exports and are an important component of overall U.S. agricultural exports. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ISTA include:

- Conducted proficiency tests and completed accreditation audits of over 120 seed testing laboratories. Laboratories using harmonized methods result in greater international uniformity of seed quality evaluation, leading to greater market certainty for U.S. seed producers and exporters. International uniformity of seed quality evaluation is important to food security as it provides growers with reliable information about seed quality.
- Published the 2011 edition of rules governing sampling and testing of seeds. Issued internationally-accepted ISTA seed lot quality certificates that ensure U.S. seed exporters have access to overseas markets and provide seed importing countries with high quality seeds. Standardized methods of seed testing and reporting of results help facilitate the international movement of seeds, providing greater market access and increased agricultural productivity for developing countries.
- Established a Genetically Modified Organism Committee which will organize proficiency tests for genetically engineered seeds, facilitate information exchanges among laboratories performing these tests, and offer training workshops.
- Established an Advanced Technologies Committee which will monitor development of technologies with implications for seed testing, provide information on advanced technologies (other than genetic engineering) to the other ISTA technical committees, and formulate views on technological developments from a seed-testing perspective. New technologies for faster methods of seed quality determination facilitates timely shipment and benefits U.S. seed exporters.
- Conducted seminars on seed testing and laboratory accreditation with regional seed organizations such as the Asian and Pacific Seed Association and the African Seed Trade Association, promoting accurate and uniform testing for seed in international trade.
- Continued to work with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to foster cooperation in capacity building, technology transfer, and information exchanges in all aspects of seed quality assurance, especially in developing countries. Seed quality assurance is a tool in food security by providing uniform analyses of the purity and germination capacity of seeds. \

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Continued to harmonize ISTA's Rules for Seed Testing with the Association of Official Seed Analysts. Adopted new testing rules for seed mixtures, which will facilitate international movement of these products. These rules are followed by most seed testing laboratories within the United States and Canada.

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing the experiment to establish criteria to allow larger seed lot size for certain grass species for seed production plants that meet the quality requirements for homogeneity of the seed lots. This initiative is expected to benefit grass seed producers in the United States by facilitating international trade of larger seed lots.
- Expanding training activities through FAO and regional seed groups on the use of seeds with known quality characteristics through seminars and workshops on seed testing with special emphasis on developing countries. These training opportunities are one of the tools ISTA provides to foster food security.
- Initiating an experiment to collect information that may be used to determine the reliability of seed mixture test results and establish tolerances. This experiment is expected to facilitate international trade of seed mixtures.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture	International Seed Federation
Association of Official Seed Analysts	American Seed Trade Association
Society of Commercial Seed Technologists	U.S. seed importers and exporters
Association of Official Seed Certifying Agencies	U.S. seed testing laboratories

ISTA helps ensure a level playing field for seed markets internationally, enabling U.S. access to international markets through accreditation of seed-testing laboratories, issuance of international seed lot quality certificates, and promotion of seed research and technology.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2013 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ISTA for calendar year 2013. ISTA generates 46 percent of its income from the sale of goods and services, and 54 percent from dues according to the number of seed-testing laboratories in each member country. The U.S. has two ISTA-accredited laboratories: one in the U.S. Forest Service and one in the Agricultural Marketing Service. The request anticipates a slight increase to cover expected inflationary and other customary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	1,055	1,065	1,086
United States % Share	1.2	1.201	1.201
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	13	13	13
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to \$1)	0.813	0.929	0.901
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	16	14	14

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Tropical Timber Organization

Yokohama, Japan

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	319	286	308

The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) supports conservation and sustainable management of tropical forest ecosystems worldwide through far-reaching and innovative approaches to sustain tropical forests, including capacity-building projects in tropical timber producing countries. ITTO promotes transparency in world tropical timber markets and assists in the development of viable and efficient forest industries. The United States benefits from ITTO's work to conserve tropical forests and promote biological diversity and environmental services. As a major importer of tropical timber products and a major exporter of wood products, the United States benefits economically from ITTO's work to promote trade in products of sustainably managed tropical forests. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ITTO include:

- Achieved entry into force of a groundbreaking agreement that codifies the organization's long-standing philosophy of using tropical forests in a sustainable way to conserve forests, alleviate poverty, and promote economic growth.
- Strengthened transparency and access to information on tropical forests by publishing data on forest management and trade, developing a satellite image-based planning tool for forest restoration, promoting indicators to monitor progress toward sustainable forest management, and strengthening countries' capacity to gather and analyze data.
- Strengthened member states' compliance with obligations related to tropical timber species and enhancing biodiversity conservation in tropical forests through the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- Improved management of CITES-listed timber species through cooperation with the CITES Wild Fauna and Flora Secretariat.
- Improved the competitiveness of wood products from sustainably managed and legally harvested sources while promoting more effective efforts to combat illegal logging through effective forest law enforcement and governance.
- Established and funded thematic work programs to reduce tropical forest deforestation and degradation and help mitigate climate change, strengthen forest law enforcement, and improve community forest management practices.
- Approved and financed in 2011 over \$12 million in capacity building projects that support sustainable forest management and conservation.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Current and future priorities include:

- Promoting sustainable management of tropical forests and combating illegal logging to increase employment opportunities, government export revenues currently lost through illegal sourcing, and the use of technologies that reduce local deforestation.
- Increasing the quality and reliability of resource, trade, and production information on tropical timber, to the benefit of private sector entities and governments involved in the trade of tropical timber and other forest products.
- Implementing programs to involve local stakeholders in forest fire prevention, promoting trans-boundary cooperation to conserve biodiversity, strengthening law enforcement through better timber tracking and identification technologies, improving livelihoods through non-timber forest product industries, and building capacity for forest management and monitoring in tropical countries.

Principal Partners and Benefits

Office of the U.S. Trade Representative	International Wood Products Association
USDA Forest Service	World Wildlife Fund
U.S. Department of Commerce	World Resources Institute
U.S. Agency for International Development	Forest Trends
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	

ITTO plays a key role in developing and implementing improved management practices for tropical forests, providing conservation, commercial and strategic benefits to the United States. The value of world trade in tropical timber products is more than \$20 billion annually, and the sector is a significant component of the economies of a number of developing countries, including several key strategic allies. The United States is a major consumer of tropical timber products. Tropical forests are widely recognized as having a key role in efforts to conserve global biodiversity and mitigate global climate change. ITTO is the only forum where the United States can promote its interests as a consumer of tropical timber and a producer of competing non-tropical forest products.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2013 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ITTO for calendar year 2013. As of December 7, 2011, the new International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA 2006) has come into force. The new agreement promotes a more equitable and stable basis for funding ITTO's core work program. The U.S. assessment rate for contributions to the ITTO fluctuates based on a three-year moving average of the U.S. share of the volume of tropical timber imports by member countries. The current U.S. assessment rate in 2012 is 3.8 percent, down from 5.3 percent in 2011 due to a fall in the U.S. share of tropical timber imports. The U.S. assessment may shift in 2013 due to the change in membership and shares under the new agreement. An assessment is under way to determine the full impact of the new agreement on U.S. budget requests going forward.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	8,134	7,528	7,905
United States % Share	5.3	3.8	3.9
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	319	286	308

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Gland, Switzerland

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	526	533	556

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) promotes the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems, both marine and terrestrial, around the world. Conservation in these areas is crucial to a wide range of U.S. interests, including the U.S. agricultural and pharmaceutical industries and global efforts related to food security. IUCN has also been instrumental in providing the scientific analyses for and supporting international environmental agreements and initiatives important to the United States, such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IUCN include:

- Launched the development of a Red List for Ecosystems to build stronger links between ecosystems, livelihoods, health, and human well-being. This initiative builds on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and promotes the development of scientific analyses needed to support IPBES, including providing scientific criteria to demonstrate how ecosystems benefit livelihoods and human well-being and create the foundation for improved ecosystem management.
- Provided toolkits and training on sustainable management techniques and valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services for use worldwide through IUCN's Ecosystem Management program. This initiative promotes incorporation of science and economic valuation into decision-making processes and integrated ecosystem-wide sustainable management, with emphasis on management strategies related to food security and climate change.
- Worked with communities and government agencies through IUCN's marine program to reduce illegal fish trade and improve fisheries governance and market access. Unregulated and unsustainable trade of fish leads to the loss of marine biodiversity and fish stocks, which in turn affects the people who rely on fisheries for food and income.

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to promote sustainable forest management, in particular with respect to climate change, and combating illegal logging through community-based use of tropical timber and implementation of the Forest Law Enforcement and Governance.
- Providing key scientific analyses and coordinating civil society input into the negotiations for an Intergovernmental Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services, including that from scientific and academic entities, conservation non-governmental organizations, and indigenous and local communities.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Collaborating with Coalition Against Wildlife Trafficking partners to combat illegal wildlife trade and raise awareness of the effects of wildlife trafficking, particularly as it relates to tiger conservation and the Global Tiger Initiative, to coordinate on economic growth and the rule of law issues, and to establish a global system of regional wildlife enforcement networks.
- Collaborating with the International Coral Reef Initiative, including serving as the coordinator for the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network to provide up-to-date assessments of the health of coral reef ecosystems and threats to those ecosystems, to support efforts to improve management of coral reef resources, including live reef fisheries.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Commerce	Smithsonian Institution
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	National Academy of Sciences
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	National Geographic Society
U.S. Park Service	Conservation International
U.S. Agency for International Development	World Wildlife Fund
U.S. Forest Service	The Nature Conservancy
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Wildlife Conservation Society
American Zoo and Aquarium Association	Safari Club International

IUCN provides much of the information and analysis for science-based decision-making in multilateral environmental agreements, supporting U.S. policy on the use of sound science. Three-quarters of the world's poorest people depend directly on natural resources for their livelihood. The ways in which the benefits of natural assets are valued, managed, used and shared relates directly to food security. IUCN is also a forum for coordinating governmental and non-governmental approaches to environmental conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources. IUCN membership enhances U.S. credibility as a supporter of sound environmental science and science-based decision-making.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2013 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IUCN for calendar year 2013, the first year of IUCN's 2013-2016 quadrennial program of work. Membership dues at the IUCN are indexed to the Consumer Price Index for Switzerland as published by the Swiss Federal Statistical Office. The FY 2013 request is based on a two percent increase due to inflationary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	10,638	10,850	11,067
United States % Share	4.53	4.53	4.53
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	477	492	501
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to \$1)	0.907	0.923	0.901
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	526	533	556

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants

Geneva, Switzerland

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	341	291	297

The International Convention for the Protection of New Plant Varieties (UPOV) stimulates investment in agricultural markets through intellectual property systems that preserve property rights and economic benefits for originators of new plant varieties. As the source of twenty percent of all property rights filings for new plant varieties, the U.S. plant-breeding industry benefits from effective systems for plant variety protection worldwide. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by UPOV include:

- Provided advice and assistance on the development of plant variety protection legislation to numerous potential members, including Brunei, Cambodia, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Malaysia, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia. Improving the legal framework for plant variety protection in these countries provides potential markets for the U.S. plant-breeding industry.
- Launched a new website in November 2011, which contains comprehensive information on plant variety protection under the UPOV Convention, including a plant variety database, plant variety laws of UPOV members, and data and statistics. Public access to this information saves U.S. plant-breeders time and money in obtaining plant-breeders rights protection in UPOV member countries, and reduces risks associated with infringement of prior rights.
- Promoted plant variety protection systems that are effective and transparent by preparing and disseminating explanatory notes on various aspects of the UPOV Convention, to the benefit of U.S. companies seeking better intellectual property protection abroad.
- Promoted uniformity in international practices by developing and disseminating eleven additional test guidelines and amending eight previously adopted test guidelines for achieving consistency in application examination.
- Promoted better understanding and appreciation of the importance of plant variety protection under the UPOV Convention by conducting and participating in over 85 seminars, meetings, and training sessions for government officials, students, and stake holders from around the world in 2011. Better understanding of plant breeders' rights leads to reduced intellectual property infringement, and thus benefits U.S. innovative companies.

Current and future priorities include:

- Promoting a plant variety protection system in accordance with the UPOV Convention and providing assistance to countries that wish to become UPOV members in drafting effective plant variety protection legislation.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Providing advice and assistance to new UPOV members to set up and operate an effective plant variety protection office.
- Improving systems for testing and examining new varieties of plants to keep pace with technological changes, such as incorporating biotechnological techniques to distinguish new varieties of plants derived from genetic engineering methods.
- Promoting cooperation between public and private entities involved in plant variety development and protection, including international plant breeding centers and international seed businesses for their mutual benefit.
- Seeking to ensure that developments in other fora, such as the Convention of Biological Diversity and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture are implemented in a way that is mutually supportive with regard to the UPOV Convention.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
U.S. Biotechnology Industry Organization
American Intellectual Property Law Association

U.S. Pharmaceutical Research and
Manufacturing Association
International Seed Federation
American Seed Trade Association
U.S. Department of Agriculture

UPOV's constituency includes U.S. agricultural interests, innovators, breeders, researchers, and pharmaceutical and biotech manufacturers. The United States is a worldwide leader in the field of plant variety development. U.S. exports of grains and other plant varieties amount to approximately \$18 billion annually. Protection of U.S. property rights is vital to promoting U.S. commerce abroad. Forty-seven countries are now members of the 1991 UPOV convention, and 22 countries are members of the 1978 UPOV Convention. UPOV membership enables thousands of plant variety protection filers in the United States to use an effective international system for plant variety protection to file for, and obtain, property rights protection from other UPOV members around the world.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2013 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to UPOV for calendar year 2013, the second year of UPOV's 2012-2013 biennial budget.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	3,302	3,323	3,323
United States % Share	8.124	8.071	8.071
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	268	268	268
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to \$1)	0.786	0.921	0.901
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	341	291	297

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Organization for Animal Health

Paris, France

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	208	197	204

The World Organization for Animal Health, also known as the International Office of Epizootics (OIE), advances safe international trade of animals and animal products through international standards and guidelines on animal health and diseases transmitted from animals to humans. OIE provides capacity-building assistance to developing countries to help them meet their World Trade Organization obligations and participate in international trade. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

OIE keeps countries informed on disease risks to humans that result from trade in animals and animal products. OIE also provides technical assistance in controlling and eradicating major diseases threatening animal and human health, such as Foot-and-Mouth disease, Mad Cow disease (BSE), and avian influenza. The United States benefits from multilateral approaches to potential public health crises, reducing the need to respond through other means. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote well-being]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by OIE include:

- Eradication of rinderpest: OIE, along with the Food and Agriculture Organization, declared the official worldwide eradication of the livestock disease in 2011, which is the result of a more than 20 year joint program.
- Revised the OIE Code on avian influenza to establish new parameters on trade in poultry products and clarify the bases for placing trade bans on countries with avian influenza detected in wildlife.
- Continued to provide technical assistance in controlling and eradicating avian influenza to various countries affected by H5N1 avian flu in Asia and Africa via country visits and international conferences to promote regional strategies for dealing with the crisis.
- Reviewed country requests for Mad Cow disease and Foot-and-Mouth disease status classification, and evaluated expansion of the list of diseases officially recognized to include classical swine fever and Newcastle disease. The U.S. has been free of classical swine fever in domestic swine since 1976 and free of Newcastle disease in domestic birds since 2003.
- Closely monitored, together with partner organizations, the H1N1 pandemic since detection of the virus in humans in April 2009.

Current and future priorities include:

- Working with governments and other international organizations to strengthen links between veterinary and public health services in line with the “one world-one health” concept.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Encouraging the international community to intensify the research on bee mortality through honey bee Colony Collapse Disorder, recently described as leading to the extensive losses of bee colonies in North America, Europe and Japan. Bees contribute to global food security through the pollination of fruits and vegetables, and their extinction would be a biological disaster.
- Helping developing countries to build capacity through the Standards and Trade Development Facility, developed with the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, and the World Trade Organization, designed to help countries meet their trade agreement obligations and benefit from international commerce.
- Encouraging countries to use revised guidelines impacting national animal welfare policies and practices, including a database of animal welfare subject matter experts.
- Building capacities to address animal and public health emergencies, including strengthening veterinary services, enhancing early virus detection and research, and supporting outbreak containment plans by teaching livestock owners good farming practices.
- Assessing the risk associated with the spread of Foot-and-Mouth disease via certain animal commodities such as deboned beef transported in international trade.
- Continuing use of the OIE Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services Tool to improve veterinary and aquatic animal health services by identifying gaps and weaknesses in member states' ability to comply with international standards.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Food and Drug Administration
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative

U.S. Agency for International Development
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

OIE provides a valuable channel for disseminating U.S. veterinary research findings, while apprising the United States of overseas research developments. OIE also enables the United States to promote science-based standards through strong, participatory international standards-setting bodies. U.S. involvement in OIE often results in international adoption of U.S. proposed standards, enabling the United States to import and export animal products that conform to U.S. domestic health regulations.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2013 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to OIE for calendar year 2013. The request anticipates a slight increase to cover expected inflationary and other customary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	5,773	6,026	6,146
United States % Share	2.5	2.456	2.45
United States Assessment (in Euros)	144	148	151
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.692	0.751	0.74
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	208	197	204

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Statutory Authorizations

United Nations and Affiliated Agencies

Food and Agriculture Organization

Public Law 79-197 approved July 31, 1945; as amended by P.L. 81-806 approved September 21, 1950; P.L. 84-726 approved July 18, 1956; P.L. 85-141 approved August 14, 1957; P.L. 87-195 approved September 4, 1961 (22 U.S.C. 279-279d). United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization Constitution, adopted by the United States effective October 16, 1945 (T.I.A.S. 1554) and composite text, as amended to 1957 (T.I.A.S. 4803).

International Atomic Energy Agency

P.L. 85-177 approved August 28, 1957 (22 U.S.C. 2021-2026). International Atomic Energy Statute, ratification advised by the Senate June 18, 1957 (T.I.A.S. 3873).

International Civil Aviation Organization

Convention on International Civil Aviation, Chapter XV, 1944, ratification advised by the Senate July 25, 1946 (T.I.A.S. 1591).

International Labor Organization

P.L. 80-843 approved June 30, 1948, as amended by P.L. 81-806 approved June 30, 1958 (22 U.S.C. 271-272a). International Labor Organization Constitution amendment, acceptance by the United States deposited August 2, 1958 (T.I.A.S. 1868).

International Maritime Organization

Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization Convention, ratification advised by the Senate July 27, 1950 and entered into force for the United States March 17, 1958 (T.I.A.S. 4044).

International Telecommunication Union

International Telecommunication Convention, with Annexes and Protocol, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973 ratification by Senate January 22, 1976 and entered into force for the United States in April 1976 (T.I.A.S. 8572); as amended, Nairobi, 1982, ratification by the President, December 26, 1985 and entered into force for the United States on January 10, 1986.

United Nations

P.L. 79-264 approved December 20, 1945; as renumbered and amended by P.L. 81-341 approved October 10, 1949 (22 U.S.C. 287-287e). United Nations Charter, ratification advised by the Senate, July 28, 1945 (T.S. 933).

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization

Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, concluded at London November 16, 1945; entered into force November 4, 1946; reentered into force for the United States October 1, 2003 (T.I.A.S. 1580).

Universal Postal Union

Universal Postal Convention, Rio de Janeiro, 1979, entered into force for the United States July 1, 1981 (T.I.A.S. 9972).

World Health Organization

P. L. 643, 80th Congress, approved June 14, 1948; P. L. 807, 81st Congress, approved September 21, 1950; P. L. 655, 83rd Congress, approved August 26, 1954; P. L. 138, 84th Congress, approved July 8,

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1955 (22 U.S.C. 290 - 290e). World Health Organization Constitution, entered into force for the United States June 21, 1948 (T.I.A.S. 1808).

World Intellectual Property Organization

Paris Union - P.L. 86-614 approved July 12, 1960, as amended by P.L. 88-69 approved July 19, 1963, as amended by P.L. 92-511 approved October 20, 1972 (22 U.S.C. 260f), as further amended by P.L. 98-164 approved November 22, 1983. Stockholm revision to the Paris Convention for Protection of Industrial Property, Senate consent to ratification February 28, 1970 (T.I.A.S. 6923), as amended by P.L. 98-164 approved November 22, 1983.

Nice Union - The U.S. Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification of the Nice Agreement on December 11, 1971 (T.I.A.S. 7418).

Strasbourg Union - The U.S. Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification of the Strasbourg Agreement on October 30, 1973 (T.I.A.S. 8140).

Berne Convention on the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works - Implementing legislation became effective March 1, 1989.

World Meteorological Organization

World Meteorological Organization Convention, ratification advised by the Senate April 20, 1949 (T.I.A.S. 5947).

Inter-American Organizations

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture

Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences Convention, ratification advised by the Senate June 22, 1944 (T.S. 987). Protocol to the Convention, deposited by the United States November 3, 1959. Revised statutes changing the name of the Institute to Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture and incorporating changes in the Institute were adopted by the required two-thirds of member countries, including the United States, on February 18, 1981. The United States deposited its ratification to the revised statutes on October 24, 1980.

Organization of American States

Organization of American States Charter, ratification advised by the Senate on August 28, 1950 (T.I.A.S. 2361).

Pan American Health Organization

Pan American Sanitary Convention, ratification advised by the Senate, February 23, 1925 (T.S. 714).

Pan American Institute of Geography and History

Public Resolution 74-42 approved August 2, 1935 as amended by P.L. 83-736 approved August 31, 1954, as further amended by P.L. 90-645 approved October 13, 1966 (22 U.S.C. 273), P.L. 91-340 approved July 17, 1970 and P.L. 97-241 approved August 24, 1982.

Regional Organizations

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

P.L. 103-236 (Section 424), approved April 30, 1994.

Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation

P.L. 86-108 (Section 502), approved July 24, 1959 (22 U.S.C. 1896b).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

NATO Parliamentary Assembly

P.L. 84-689 approved July 11, 1956, as amended by P.L. 85-477 approved June 30, 1958, and P.L. 90-137 approved November 14, 1967 (22 U.S.C. 1928A-1928D).

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

North Atlantic Treaty, ratification advised by the Senate July 21, 1949 (T.I.A.S. 1964) (22 U.S.C. 19286), P.L. 87-195 (Section 628, 629, and 630) approved September 4, 1961; as amended by P.L. 89-171, approved September 6, 1965 (22 U.S.C. 2388-2390).

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

OECD Convention, ratification advised by the Senate March 16, 1961 (T.I.A.S. 4891). P.L. 87-195 (Sections 628, 629 and 630) approved September 4, 1961 as amended by P.L. 89-171, approved September 5, 1965 (22 U.S.C. 2388-2390).

Pacific Community

P.L. 80-403, approved January 28, 1948, as amended by P.L. 81-806 approved September 21, 1950, and further amended by P.L. 86-472 approved May 14, 1960; P.L. 88-263 approved January 31, 1964; P.L. 89-91 approved July 27, 1965 (22 U.S.C. 280-280c); P.L. 91-632 approved December 31, 1970; and P.L. 92-490 approved October 13, 1972. South Pacific Commission Agreement entered into force July 29, 1948 (T.I.A.S. 2317) and amendment to the agreement entered into force July 15, 1965.

Other International Organizations

Customs Cooperation Council

Customs Cooperation Convention, ratification by the Senate October 4, 1968; instruments of accession deposited November 5, 1970 (T.I.A.S. 7063).

Hague Conference on Private International Law

P.L. 88-244, as amended by P.L. 92-497 approved October 17, 1972 (22 U.S.C. 269g-1). Hague Conference on Private International Law Statute, entered into force on October 15, 1964 (T.I.A.S. 5710).

International Agency for Research on Cancer

P.L. 92-484 approved October 14, 1972. Statute of International Agency for Research on Cancer, entered into force September 15, 1965 (T.I.A.S. 5873).

International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration

Pacific Settlement of International Disputes Convention, ratification advised by the Senate April 2, 1908 (T.S. 536).

International Bureau of Weights and Measures

International Bureau of Weights and Measures Convention, ratification advised by the Senate May 15, 1978, (T.S. 378) and amending convention, ratification advised by the Senate January 5, 1923 (T.S. 673).

International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property

P.L. 89-665 approved October 15, 1966, amended as follows by P.L. 91-243 approved May 9, 1970; P.L. 93-54 approved July 1, 1973; P.L. 94-422 approved September 28, 1976; and P.L. 96-199 approved March 5, 1980. Statutes of the International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, entered into force May 10, 1958; for the United States January 20, 1971 (T.I.A.S. 7038).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Coffee Organization

P.L. 108-447 approved December 8, 2004.

International Copper Study Group

The United States accepted the Terms of Reference (TOR) of the ICSG on March 15, 1990. The acceptance was signed by the Acting Secretary and deposited with the UN Secretary-General. Legislative authority for U.S. membership was included in the State Department's Authorization Act for the Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (P.L. 103-236). TOR of the International Copper Study Group, done at Geneva February 24, 1989; entered into force January 23, 1992.

International Cotton Advisory Committee

P.L. 94-350 approved July 12, 1976.

International Grains Council

Treaty Doc. 105-16 approved June 26, 1998. Grains Trade Convention (part of international grains agreement), done at London December 7, 1994; entered into force July 1, 1995; entered into force for the United States May 21, 1999.

International Hydrographic Organization

International Hydrographic Convention, approval advised by the Senate on May 13, 1968 (T.I.A.S. 6933).

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law

P.L. 84-44 approved December 30, 1963, as amended by P.L. 92-497 approved October 17, 1972 (22 U.S.C. 269g-1). Charter of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, entered into force for the United States March 13, 1964 (T.I.A.S. 5743).

International Lead and Zinc Study Group

P.L. 94-350 approved July 12, 1976.

International Organization of Legal Metrology

The Convention on Legal Metrology, as amended; ratified by Senate on August 11, 1972 and entered into force on October 22, 1972 (T.I.A.S. 7533).

International Renewable Energy Agency

P.L. 111-212 (Section 1014), approved July 29, 2010.

International Seed Testing Association

P.L. 94-350 approved July 12, 1976.

International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)

Section 401(b) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (P.L. 101-246 of February 16, 1996) authorizes funding for the ITTO out of the Contributions to International Organizations account. The International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1994, which replaced ITTA 1983, entered into force provisionally January 1, 1997. The Secretary of State signed an instrument of acceptance for ITTA 1994 on November 7, 1996, which was deposited at the United Nations on November 14, 1996.

International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Language authorizing U.S. membership is included in Title IV, Section 402 of the State Department Authorization Act for the Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (P.L. 101-246).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants

International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of December 6, 1961, as revised. Done at Geneva October 23, 1978; entered into force November 8, 1981; ratified February 22, 1999 (Treaty Document 104-17).

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, ratification advised by the Senate April 24, 1997; instrument of ratification deposited April 25; entered into force April 29, 1997.

World Organization for Animal Health

International Agreement for the creation at Paris of the International Office of Epizootics, ratification advised by the Senate May 5, 1975 (T.I.A.S. 8141).

World Trade Organization

Uruguay Round Agreement Act, P.L. 103-465, enacted December 8, 1994.

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	1,545,351	1,449,700	1,468,705	19,005
Total	1,545,351	1,449,700	1,468,705	19,005

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**CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL
PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES**

Proposed Appropriation Language

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses to pay assessed and other expenses of international peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security, ~~[\$1,828,182,000]~~\$2,098,500,000, [of which 15 percent shall]to remain available until September 30, ~~[2013]~~2014: *Provided*, That [none of the funds made available by this Act shall be obligated or expended for any new or expanded United Nations peacekeeping mission unless,] at least 15 days in advance of voting for [the]a new or expanded mission in the United Nations Security Council (or in an emergency as far in advance as is practicable), the Committees on Appropriations [are] *should be* notified: (1) of the estimated cost and duration of the mission, the national interest that will be served, and the exit strategy; (2) that the United Nations has taken necessary measures to prevent United Nations employees, contractor personnel, and peacekeeping troops serving in the mission from trafficking in persons, exploiting victims of trafficking, or committing acts of illegal sexual exploitation or other violations of human rights, and to bring to justice individuals who engage in such acts while participating in the peacekeeping mission, including prosecution in their home countries of such individuals in connection with such acts[, and to make information about such cases publicly available in the country where an alleged crime occurs and on the United Nations' Web site]; and (3) pursuant to section ~~[7015]~~7012 of this Act, and the procedures therein followed, [setting forth]of the source of funds that will be used to pay the cost of the new or expanded mission.